FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 127

9 June 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

SALT Delegations Hold Regular Meeting in Geneva AA 1 1/A6
Western Delegates at UN Session Back Soviet Initiatives AA 1 1/A6
UN Special Session Speakers Score African Intervention AA 1 1/A6

CSCE/MBFR

USSR Presents Major New Proposals to MBFR Meeting [Masiov] BB 1 1/A8

GENERAL

Kissinger Speaks at Bankers Meeting in Mexico A 1 1/A9
[Maksimenko in PRAVDA 6 Jun]
Chalfont, New York TIMES Warn of Soviet 'Threat' A 1 1/A9
Distorted View of Reality A 2 1/A10
[Yefremov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA]
UN Trusteeship Council Winds Up Micronesia Discussion A 3 1/A11
UNESCO Paris Meeting Discusses Mass Media Uses A 3 1/A11
IAEA Control Thwarted by Nonnuclear Euratom Countries A 4 1/A12

UNITED STATES

Carter Ignored 'Important Issues' in Annapolis Speech [Losev] B 1 1/A13
Contradictory Nature [Soltan] B 3 1/B1
'Chiefly Negative' Reaction B 3 1/B1
Carter Takes Hypocritical Stance; Greets Chilean Envoy B 4 1/B2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Jun]
Al-Jamasi To Discuss Egyptian-U.S. Military Relations [Gan] B 5 1/B3
U.S. Military Expansion Abroad Increases Tension [Gan] B 5 1/B3
Efforts To Increase Survivability of U.S. Satellites B 6 1/B4
[Zhovanik in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Jun]
Guides at U.S. Exhibit Engage in Anti-Soviet Slander B 9 1/B7
[Dolenko in IZVESTIYA 7 Jun]
Soviet Trade Union Delegation Visits United States B 11 1/B9
[Sisnev in TRUD 3 Jun]
Law Supervising CIA Activities Adopted to Mislead Public B 12 1/B10

CHINA

PRC Chinese Population Deceived by PRC Propaganda C 1 1/B11
DFLP Official Contrasts PRC Words, Actions in Mideast C 1 1/B11

EUROPE

PAP Reports Speech by Poland's Gierek in Bielsko-Biala D 1 1/B13
Refs: Odessa Delegation D 1 1/B13

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

NATO Session Results Augur New Threat of Brinkmanship [Ponomarev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Jun]	E 1	1/B14
Tone of NATO Summit Hit, 'Conflicting Voices' Noted [Borovik in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 6 Jun]	E 3	1/C2
WPC Statement on Decisions	E 6	1/C5
NATO African Intervention Resembles Horde of Locusts [Petrov]	E 6	1/C5
UK Parliament Debates West's Africa Activities, Policy	E 7	1/C6
NATO Chemical Weapons Buildup Based on 'Hoax'	E 7	1/C6
Reportage on Swedish King's Visit to USSR Continues	E 8	1/C7
King, Demichev Attend Exhibition	E 8	1/C7
Foreign Ministers Talks	E 8	1/C7
Strong Business Ties [Zubko in IZVESTIYA 6 Jun]	E 9	1/C8
Military Leaders Attend Finnish Anniversary Reception [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Jun]	E 10	1/C9
Reactionary Anti-USSR Conference Plan Fails in Lisbon [Khaborov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 7 Jun]	E 11	1/C10
Soviet-Spanish Scientific Agreement Initialed	E 12	1/C11
Canary Islands Purely Internal Spanish Problem [PRAVDA]	E 13	1/C12
USSR's Patolichev, Italy's Bisaglia Discuss Trade [IZVESTIYA 7 Jun]	E 13	1/C12

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Refugee Casualties High After Israeli Raid Into Lebanon	F 1	1/C13
As-Sadat Tries To Justify Separate Talks with Israel	F 1	1/C13
'Warlike Feelings' Explained	F 2	1/C14
Material on Criticism of Egyptian Policy Under As-Sadat	F 2	1/C14
Syrian Foreign Minister	F 2	1/C14
Arab Journalists	F 3	1/D1
Some Arab Regimes Use U.S. Weapons To Suppress People	F 3	1/D1
Soviet-Iraqi Consultations on Arms Race Held in Baghdad	F 3	1/D1

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Material on Turkish Prime Minister's June Visit to USSR	G 1	1/D2
Personal Contacts, Economic Cooperation [Mukhaylamov]	G 1	1/D2
Document To Be Signed	G 1	1/D2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

More Material on Development of Situation in Zaire	H 1	1/D3
Huang Hua Visit [Kulik]	H 1	1/D3
External Involvement	H 1	1/D3
PMAC Offers Full Amnesty to Groups in Eritrea	H 2	1/D4
Reports on 'Reign of Terror' in Rhodesia Cited	H 3	1/D5

INDOCHINA

Paper Publishes Vietnamese Statement on Chinese in SRV [IZVESTIYA 7 Jun]	L 1	1/D6
Soviet Ministry Receives Note	L 2	1/D7
SRV Embassy Disseminates Statement	L 2	1/D7
SRV Note to Cambodia; NHAN DAN Cites Cambodian Response	L 3	1/D8

NORTHEAST ASIA

Fukuda, USSR Minister Discuss Educational, Cultural Ties [IZVESTIYA 7 June] M 1 1/D10
Guzhenko Addresses Anniversary Meeting of USSR-Japan Group M 1 1/D10
Friendship Society President's Comments M 2 1/D11
Japanese Paper Criticizes Japan-U.S.-PRC Alliance [PRAVDA 4 June] M 3 1/D12
U.S. Encourages Resumption of Japan-PRC Treaty Talks [Afonin] M 4 1/D13

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kosygin Meets With Party Officials in Ivanovo R 1 1/E1
Departs Ivanovo for Moscow R 1 1/E1
Kuznetsov Addresses Supreme Soviet Secretaries Conference [IZVESTIYA 7 Jun] R 1 1/E1
Kunayev Attends Kazakh Party Conference in Alma-Ata R 2 1/E2
Soviet Lawyer Explains System of Criminal Proceedings R 2 1/E2
IZVESTIYA Seminar for Journalists Opens 6 Jun [7 Jun] R 3 1/E3
Briefs: Yagodninskiy Raykom Changes; Yerevan-Lvov Air Link; Stavropolskiy Kray TV Programs; New Estonian Lutheran Bishop R 4 1/E4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Finance Ministry Says Budget Will Remain 'Deficitless' S 1 1/E5
Briefs: Scientists Study Sea Pollution; Far East Air Services; Light Industry Conference S 1 1/E5

AGRICULTURE AFFAIRS

Resolution Outlines Rules, Incentives for 1978 Harvest [IZVESTIYA 2 Jun] T 1 1/E6
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Reports on Spring Crops in RSFSR T 10 1/F1
Soviet Papers Cite SCA Report on Spring Sowing T 10 1/F1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Radio Gives Details of New Model Passenger Train U 1 1/F2

Item 856-E-8

PrEx 7.10: FBIS-SOV-78-112

FBIS-SOV-78-112
Friday
9 June 1978
Vol III No 112

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

23

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

SALT DELEGATIONS HOLD REGULAR MEETING IN GENEVA

LD081250Y Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 8 TASS--A regular meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks was held here today.

WESTERN DELEGATES AT UN SESSION BACK SOVIET INITIATIVES

LD081208Y Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, June 8 TASS--To halt the arms race is the main problem of world policy. This is the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the United Nations member-countries taking part in the proceedings of the special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly. Representatives of dozens of peaceable states in their speeches highly assessed the Soviet proposals aimed at a complete end to the further increase in armaments, the discontinuance of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and the prohibition of all other types of weapons of mass annihilation.

Representatives of a number of Western countries also expressed their favourable attitude to the Soviet initiatives. The foreign minister of Spain, Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, said that the conclusion of a world-wide treaty on the non-use of force in international relations would become a major step towards ridding mankind of the threat of war.

The most terrible danger hanging over mankind, said Gaston Thorn, the chairman of the government and foreign minister of Luxembourg, is the threat of nuclear war. He expressed the hope that the successful conclusion of the talks between the USSR and the USA would help eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe to the world.

The President of the Republic of Portugal, Antonio Ramalho Eanes, said that disarmament was impossible without continuing the policy of detente. He also noted that the implementation of specific disarmament steps would help excluding the use of force in international relations, would promote peace and security of the peoples.

UN SPECIAL SESSION SPEAKERS SCORE AFRICAN INTERVENTION

LD061114Y Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

["U.N.: Condemnation of Imperialist Intrigues in Africa"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, June 6 TASS--Undisguised armed intervention in the domestic affairs of African states, neo-colonialist plans for the enslavement of the peoples of that region, attempts by reactionary forces to set African countries at loggerheads and to provoke fratricidal military conflicts are the real aim of imperialist expansion on the African Continent. This has been borne out by the debates at the special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly, where speakers angrily denounce the attempts by the United States and other NATO countries at acting as the policeman in Africa.

Certain NATO member-countries, Angola's Premier Lopo Do Nacimento emphasized, have not yet abandoned their intention to build up an aggressive military alliance in the southern Atlantic, which would supplement their North Atlantic bloc.

The main purpose of this undertaking is to "create a political and military tool, spearheaded against the development of progressive African states, including the People's Republic of Angola, and against the national liberation movement in the South of Africa."

Pointing out that imperialist acts of aggression created considerable military tension in Africa, the prime minister of Angola denounced the attempts by imperialist forces to set up missile bases in Zaire, specifically the agreement between Otrag (FRG) and Zaire, adding that these dangerous plans furnished "obvious evidence showing that the neocolonialist policy of certain quarters is closely linked with the stepping up of the arms race.

A number of African representatives sharply criticized attempts by Western propaganda at smearing the friendship between the Soviet Union and the African peoples. Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle Giorgis said that the forces of imperialism and reaction, not abandoning their plans for the maintenance of their domination in Africa, converted our country into an arena of unceasing colonial, imperialist and expansionist intervention. They entered into a criminal conspiracy with the object of strangling of our revolution, which aims at casting off the fetters of imperialist domination.

Joseph Garba, Nigeria's federal commissioner for foreign affairs, emphasized that American imperialism regarded the Republic of South Africa as its principal place d'armes in the south of the African Continent, not disdaining attempts at the nuclear rearming of Pretoria. The plans of the apartheid regime to create a nuclear potential, he said, and the assistance rendered this regime by some Western powers in the nuclear sphere, create serious anxiety.

The policy of the Chinese leaders, who seek to whitewash the undisguised NATO intervention in Zaire, was sharply criticized from the assembly rostrum. Pointing out that Peking took as its allies the enemies of the African people, the Cuban representative V. Linares qualified the Chinese leaders' actions as an attempt at building up an alliance between China, the United States and other reactionary governments. This alliance, he said, aimed at preparing another intervention in the domestic affairs of the African peoples.

USSR PRESENTS MAJOR NEW PROPOSALS TO MBFR MEETING

LD081730Y Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports: Participants in the talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe held their 172nd closed plenary meeting in Hofburg Palace here today. It was addressed by Nikolay Tarasov, the leader of the Soviet delegation.

As a spokesman of the Soviet delegation for the press said at a meeting with journalists, the leader of the Soviet delegation presented new major proposals of the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. This initiative of the socialist states with which they came up in response to the proposal of the Western countries of April 19, 1978, reflects the constructive approach of the Warsaw Treaty countries to the solution of the problem of troop and arms reductions in central Europe. Our position on this problem was set forth clearly by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, in his statement of April 25 this year in which he said: "We are prepared to do everything in our power to find mutually acceptable solutions in order to reduce military tension in the region of the world where it is especially great and dangerous."

The socialist countries stated that they agree to setting the numerical strength of the armed forces of the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty in central Europe at 900,000 men each, including 700,000 ground forces each, as a result of equal collective troop reductions.

They showed readiness to limit the reduction to ground forces and to make a selective reduction and limitation of armaments of such types that were named by the Western side for reduction by the United States and the Soviet Union at the first stage. The socialist countries suggested also that at this stage the Soviet Union and the USA cut their land forces in central Europe by an equal percentage, i.e. proportionately to their numerical strength in the given area, as was suggested by the West.

The new proposals of the socialist countries create a realistic basis for working out a mutually acceptable agreement on troop and arms reductions in central Europe without diminishing the security of any countries taking part in the talks. In the interests of achieving agreement the initiative of the socialist countries takes constructively into consideration many points of the Western position including those set forth in the Western proposals of April 19, 1978.

At the same time, the new proposals contain all the basically important elements of the position of the socialist countries without which a really effective and equal reduction of troops and armaments cannot be effected in central Europe. This is, first of all, recognition, as the point of departure for an agreement on troop reductions, of the real fact that the numerical strength of the armed forces of the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty countries is approximately equal in central Europe. The socialist countries also suggest that all states, directly involved in the talks, should take a concrete and definite part in the reduction of armed forces and armaments, in other words, that everyone of them should make its individual contribution to the reduction commensurate with its military potential.

In conclusion, the leader of the Soviet delegation expressed firm conviction that the new constructive step of the socialist states, if received positively by the Western countries, will help bring about a turning point at the Vienna talks so that they enter the stage of practical work on the agreement. The new proposals of the socialist countries have aroused great interest among the participants in the Vienna dialogue. A Western spokesman told pressmen that the proposals would be carefully studied.

KISSINGER SPEAKS AT BANKERS MEETING IN MEXICO

LD0814O1Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 June 78 p 5 ID

[Leonid Maksimenko dispatch: "Vain Efforts"]

[Text] Mexico--The echo of disillusionment caused by the merciless session of the IMF Political Committee had not died down before representatives of the world's 120 major private banks gathered in the Mexican capital to discuss the very same questions.

Such well-known bankers as D. Rockefeller, H. Oppenheimer, (L.E. Tunholm), J.H. Perkins and others are among the participants in the 25th International Monetary Conference.

At the first session a political speech was delivered by H. Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State and now a consultant to the Rockefeller banking group. He attacked the policy of international detente and advised the U.S. Government to act more energetically in Africa. He recommended making financial and economic cooperation with the countries of socialism conditional upon concessions on their part. Henry Kissinger condemned developing countries for seeking changes in existing unequal relations. He assigned to these countries the role of suppliants to whom one throws sops.

The speech of the former secretary of state was greeted with restraint. Many bankers, particularly Europeans, made it understood that they do not share the American viewpoint on mutual relations with socialist countries. This speech was not well-received in Mexico itself, whose representatives demanded the extension of credits without any political and economic conditions.

The bankers discussed employment in the capitalist world and came to the conclusion that it is one of the most complex problems. However, they refused to finance government projects aimed at creating additional jobs if this does not produce profits.

The leading U.S. banks also opposed halting financial aid to the racists of the Republic of South Africa under the ridiculous pretext that such a measure...might strengthen apartheid still further.

The debates at the conference clearly showed the desire of the imperialist circles to impose their will on other people and to smother the national liberation movement. Imperialism is trying, both politically and militarily, to resolve the economic contradictions of the capitalist system and to halt the course of history. But no one has yet managed to do this.

CHALFONT, NEW YORK TIMES WARN OF SOVIET 'THREAT'

LD0821O5Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The TASS political observer writes:

At almost the same time, in a matter of a few hours, there have been two outcries on the same hackneyed theme of "the Soviet threat." The first was made in London by Lord Chalfont, who is sadly renowned for his "anti-detente" spirit. The second occurred on the pages of the New York TIMES.

Lord Chalfont, with the directness of a retired officer, stated that the Soviet Union "is preparing for a possible limited nuclear attack in Europe." The lord did not, of course, cite any facts, since there are none in existence. But why not, Chalfont thought, frighten the British public once again.

The author of the article in the New York newspaper approached the same theme in a slightly different manner. Soviet strategy, he wrote, is to avoid a decisive confrontation or nuclear conflict...

The hasty reader will say that this claim is to a certain extent close to the truth. However, do not be hasty in reaching conclusions for the phrase is incomplete. The second half reveals that the USSR is ready to avoid conflict situations, it turns out, only "until the situation is to its advantage."

But then, it is said, things will start happening. The New York TIMES, for its part, is endeavoring to intimidate its readers, by going so far as to say that the Soviet Union is creating "means of isolating the United States by damaging its sea communications," "is in every way promoting discord" between the Western powers, and so on and so on.

You can see how the roles have been distributed. The American newspaper expatiates on the alleged "pretended" love of peace of the USSR "until a certain time," and the British lord at this point states that such a time has already arrived, and for this reason any day now one can allegedly expect the appearance of Soviet nuclear missiles and bombers overhead.

They are two voices from a single anti-Soviet puddle. It is a complete and deliberate distortion of the real state of affairs, which affirms that the Soviet Union continues to be the most energetic supporter of the ideas of peace and detente and has just made fresh important proposals on halting the arms race and on disarmament.

Distorted View of Reality

LD081405 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 June 1978 publishes, on page 3, a 2,000-word article by A. Yefremov under the heading "Broken Mirrors" contrasting the "truth" about socialism and Soviet society and Western propaganda's "distortion" of reality.

Yefremov states:

"Bringing people the truth about the socialist society--that is the main salient in the ideological struggle. There are no ideas, concepts or ideologies which imperialism can seriously set against scientific communism. Its ideological weapon lies in keeping quiet about and distorting the true state of affairs.

The supermonopolies and military-industrial complex can only defend their present positions by claiming that their distorted image of objective reality is the truth and by creating a mythical, illusory and slanderous picture of the world." In particular, Yefremov mentions the "stoking of almost hysterical fear of so-called Moscow militarism", and goes on to note that some U.S. journalists are worried that the "misinforming influence" of the Western press is dangerous in that "it forms not only the readers' opinion but the political views of U.S. statesmen." He continues:

"I do not know what maturity rating may be given to those U.S. congressmen who take at face value the anti-Soviet fabrications, paid cash down, from the Bukovskiys and Orlovs and their keepers. But I think it is a case not of naivete or ingenuousness but of 'coincidence' with a certain political dogma--the dogma called 'anticommunism'".

Yefremov states in conclusion that imperialism is now embarking on the "full mobilization of its propaganda resources," recruiting various specialists to present the masses with a "distorted view of reality":

"Z. Brzezinski, current adviser to the U.S. President on national security questions, has recently drawn particular attention from these people. It is the kind of attention of which a sober politician can hardly be proud."

UN TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL WINDS UP MICRONESIA DISCUSSION

LD090944Y Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 9, TASS--The UN Trusteeship Council has completed the discussion of the question of the trust territory of the Pacific islands (Micronesia). The council reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Micronesia, now under the U.S. trusteeship, to self-determination and independence. The council stressed the importance of implementation of the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples towards Micronesia.

In the course of the session of the Trusteeship Council, a profound anxiety was expressed over the Pentagon's attempts to turn the trust territory of the Pacific islands into the United States' military-strategic springboard. Representatives of the population of Micronesia have voiced serious concern over the consequences, dangerous for human lives, of using the Bikini and Eniwetok atolls by the American military for nuclear weapon tests.

The USSR's representative Mikhail Kharlamov, setting forth the Soviet Union's stand, emphasized that the UN Security Council should not be debarred from solution of the questions connected with the future of the trust territory, the Pacific islands. A real, but not imaginary right to self-determination, should be granted to the people of Micronesia.

The policy of militarisation, carried out by the United States in Asia and Oceania, said the Soviet representative, is contrary to the striving of the peoples of that vast area of the globe to follow the road of peace, indpendence and social progress. Instead of leading things to decolonisation of that territory, the United States is actually turning it into its own territory.

The question of the future of Micronesia, said Mikhail Kharlamov, is a component part of decolonisation problem, the problem of granting the colonial peoples the right to self-determination and independence. The U.S. policy towards Micronesia, which practically leads to annexation of that trust territory, is at variance with the UN Charter, the agreement on trusteeship and the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.

UNESCO PARIS MEETING DISCUSSES MASS MEDIA USES

LD081556Y Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris, June 8, TASS--(TASS correspondent) One of the main items of the agenda of the session of the Executive Board of UNESCO, under way here, is the question of drawing up a draft declaration on the basic principles of using the mass media for consolidating peace, international mutual understanding and the struggle against propaganda of war, against racism and apartheid.

The drawing up and adoption of this document is very topical in view of the fact that imperialist circles use widely the mass media in an effort to justify gross interference in internal affairs of other countries, for infringing on national dignity of peoples, sowing discord among states.

Prominent Irish public figure Sean MacBridge, the chairman of the international commission for the policy in the sphere of the mass media, noted that for several months now propaganda has been conducted in the West that is aimed at bringing back the times of the cold war, that seeks to speed up the arms race.

Attempts of Western countries, led by the United States, to arrest the process of drawing up the draft declaration became obvious during the discussion. Representatives of the West sought, specifically, to prove that the draft declaration cannot be prepared earlier than the 21st session of the general conference that will be held in 1980.

Such a tactic of delays was seriously criticized during the session of the executive board. Representative of the USSR Leonid K Tskov [as received] exposed the attempts of multinational monopolies and the ruling circles connected with them to control the mass media, to falsify reports about international life. He stressed that the purpose of the mass media is to serve the cause of peace, detente and cooperation among nations, to oppose actively the ideas of militarism and racism.

Delegates of developing countries also insisted on working out the declaration without delay to cut short imperialist policy in the sphere of the mass media.

The executive board instructed its working group to prepare the draft declaration to submit it for consideration of the member-countries so as to put it to the vote at the 20th session of the general conference of UNESCO.

IAEA CONTROL THWARTED BY NONNUCLEAR EURATOM COUNTRIES

LD0814402Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0928 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna--Fulfillment of the control agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] in the nonnuclear countries of the European Atomic Energy Community--Euratom--in accordance with the agreement on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, has been examined at a routine session of the IAEA Managing Council which is taking place here.

It has been 1.5 years since it was announced that this agreement had been put into effect, and the IAEA has formally begun implementing control in the seven non-nuclear countries of Euratom. However, the establishment of effective guarantees by the agency is being hindered by the position adopted by certain countries in the community. As is noted in IAEA circles, Euratom uses all kinds of delaying tactics in an attempt to significantly weaken the agency's control over its nuclear installations. In so doing, community representatives are trying to win special privileges for themselves.

An overwhelming majority of those participating in the present session sharply criticized this position adopted by the member countries of the community. The Control Council unanimously urged the speed introduction of effective control by the IAEA in accordance with its system of guarantees, and proposed working out a practical program for the completion of work in this field. The members of the Control Council empowered the IAEA director general to inform them regularly on the state on affairs in this important matter.

CARTER IGNORED 'IMPORTANT ISSUES' IN ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

LD0902147 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] President Carter's speech at the Annapolis Naval Academy yesterday has aroused differing comments both in the American and West European press. We now bring you the views of our news analyst Sergey Losev:

As the New York TIMES has put it, the President's speech was the toughest yet on the issue of Soviet-American relations. The paper notes that it is marked by a more serious attack on Soviet policy as compared with all the previous statements on the subject.

According to the Washington POST columnist Marder, if Carter did mean what he said, it surpassed the rhetorics of the late State Secretary John Foster Dulles contained in his policy of the so-called rolling back communism in East Europe.

On the other hand, the French paper LE MATIN maintains that Carter has adopted a relatively flexible position between the policy of active intervention preached by Brzezinski and the appeals for caution from Cyrus Vance and Andrew Young.

And the British DAILY EXPRESS, commenting on Carter's attacks on the Soviet system, observed it would be highly naive to say as the United States President does that the Soviet Union and its ideology are becoming unpopular.

Significantly, the White House has found it necessary to make a special explanation of the emphasis contained in the President's speech. The White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said President Carter's Annapolis speech should be divided into two parts. In the first part, Powell maintained, the President reaffirmed his often repeated desire to improve American relations with the Soviet Union. And in the second part he voices his concern over the fact that some actions taken by the Soviet Union fail to promote this process.

Let us now take a look at the first part of the speech mentioned by Jody Powell. The impression is that the American leadership has chosen rather a strange form, to say the least, to reaffirm its desire for expanding the areas of cooperation and accord with the Soviet Union. To begin with, the American President, enumerating the agreements reached over the past few years, failed to say a word about such fundamental accords as the basic principles of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and the agreement to prevent nuclear war. One can hardly regard this omission as accidental, first of all considering the interpretation of the relaxation of tension given by Carter in Annapolis.

Although more and more countries are coming to realize that American policy is the main stumbling block on the way to lesser tension, the President ingnored all that. He maintained that, in his words, the Soviet Union might choose either confrontation or cooperation, and that the United States are equally prepared for either.

As the Soviet news agency TASS observed in its first reaction to Carter's speech, that statement sounded strange, to say the least. Indeed, Carter is certainly aware that the Soviet Union chose the way of peaceful coexistence and deepening relaxation of tension a long time ago. This truth is irrevocable, and this country has been working for these objectives untiringly and consistently all along. Yet, evidently, the leading circles in Washington haven't yet made their choice.

Otherwise it makes you wonder why the President has deliberately failed to mention such a document as the basic principles of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. This document points out clearly that the two sides proceed from the fact that in a nuclear age there is no other basis for maintaining relations between them except peaceful coexistence.

It is also noteworthy that in his speech the President ignored such important issues as extending the relaxation of tension to the military field and containing the dangerous arms race. Instead, emphasis was made on the need to show restraint in the so-called troubled areas. Incidentally, this demand is put forward at a time when the United States and NATO are conducting military intervention in Zaire. It comes at a time when they are setting up a special punitive force to interfere in the domestic affairs of the African countries. And it comes at a time when the Washington administration is pressing Congress to lift the last restrictions on CIA's subversive operations in Angola and other African countries. Of course, one might say that the 1973 Soviet-American agreement to prevent nuclear war wasn't mentioned in the presidential speech quite by chance. However, the special session of the United Nations General Assembly, which is just over, had revealed an obvious difference in the Soviet and American positions on not using nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union reaffirmed quite definitely that it is against the use of nuclear arms in general. It may be compelled to resort to this means of self-defense only under extreme circumstances, in the case of aggression against it or its allies from other nuclear powers.

The Soviet Union undertakes the commitment never to use nuclear arms against those countries which refuse the production or acquisition of such weapons and don't have them on their territories. Meanwhile, the United States position, put forward at the United Nations special session by Vice President Walter Mondale, doesn't exclude the use of nuclear weapons by the United States against any non-nuclear country. It would be enough to announce that it is done as self-defense.

The American President noted with satisfaction that there were now good prospects of concluding the second agreement on the limitation of strategic arms. One could only welcome this remark if this optimistic view confirmed fully with the real state of affairs. Unfortunately, the present American administration has rejected the latest concrete Soviet proposals to conclude the SALT-II negotiations without putting forward any counterproposals of its own. And as the Washington POST newspaper maintains, the United States Government has ceased to press for a new agreement. The paper said there was reason to believe that the SALT-II negotiations would be frozen till the November elections.

Meanwhile, the delay implies that a unique chance will be missed of concluding a new long-term agreement to limit strategic offensive arms. It also implies missing the opportunity of going over later on to more far-reaching steps to limit and reduce strategic weapons. And this danger is very real.

As for the far-fetched allegations made in Annapolis about the excessive build-up of Soviet military might, they evidently became necessary to whitewash at least somehow the program of sharp increases in NATO military spending. The program was adopted on United States insistence at the recent NATO Council session in Washington.

The Soviet Union threatens no one. All talk about the alleged Soviet threat is a fabrication put about by those who are against the relaxation of tension. We are perfecting our defense for one sole purpose: to safeguard firmly the Soviet people's peaceful endeavor from the threat both in the West and the East.

Like the United States, we also remember that our two countries were allies in World War II. And of course our people haven't forgotten that they lost 20 million, their finest sons and daughters, in the war. President Carter is absolutely right when he says that he is convinced that people in the Soviet Union want peace and that he cannot believe that they want war.

Contradictory Nature

LD082036Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Observers in the American capital describe yesterday's statement on Soviet-American relations by U.S. President Carter as "contradictory." Our correspondent Yuriy Koltan reports from Washington:

This much-heralded statement was awaited here with impatience. The negative position adopted by Washington in the final stage of the Soviet-American SALT talks and the active participation of highly placed White House officials in the anti-Soviet slander campaign mounted by right-wing circles, has alarmed Americans. The prospect of a return to the days of the cold war frightens many people here, and an explanation was expected from the President. But his statement has not eased the doubts and fears of Americans.

On the one hand, the President advocated an agreement with the Soviet Union on disarmament, and spoke of the importance of detente for world peace; on the other hand, he repeated the fabrications circulating here about the growth of the Soviet military threat, made remarks directed toward interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, and claimed that it is necessary for the United States to act from a position of strength. On the whole, the President's speech is seen here as a concession to the right.

Two reasons are given: First, the growing influence of the military-industrial complex, which has already won, in the coming fiscal year, the allocation of many billions for military purposes; and, second, the administration's intention to increase tension to distract Americans from serious unsolved internal economic problems. A recent Harris poll showed that confidence in the President and his administration is falling: Only 34 percent of respondents support the present policy of the White House. Local observers believe the show of toughness in foreign affairs, especially in relations with the Soviet Union, is an attempt by the administration to raise its prestige. If that is so, then the administration is on a wrong and dangerous track, and many Americans are saying so bluntly. Here is a typical view:

It's really dangerous for the United States to have a policy based on the Soviet military threat. That is what Michael (Mudgers) said in an interview from Washington. I believe, Michael (Mudgers) says, that the first task of U.S. foreign policy is to find ways to reduce tension in Soviet-American relations and to deepen detente. Above all, we must move toward nuclear disarmament. It is deeply disturbing, says Michael (Mudgers), that the United States does not show any serious intention of stopping the nuclear arms race.

'Chiefly Negative' Reaction

LD081700Y Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 8, TASS--U.S. President Carter's speech at the Naval Academy in Annapolis concerning the present stage of Soviet-American relations has caused lively, chiefly negative, reactions.

The world press regards this speech as one more manifestation of the Carter administration's "tough" foreign policy course, as a result of which the administration met with serious political difficulties inside the country and in relations with other countries.

In the opinion of the New York TIMES, Carter's statement in Annapolis was the "toughest" one and abounded in strong attacks on Soviet policy. The newspaper sees in this the influence of the assistant to the President for national security affairs, Z. Brzezinski. President Carter, write Walsh and Oberdofer of the New York TIMES, resorted to a terminology seldom used in presidential foreign policy statements, while the Washington POST diplomatic writer Marder says that in his Annapolis speech the President surpassed in rhetorics the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Yves Morean, the foreign policy commentator of the French L'HUMANITE says that Carter was speaking in Annapolis in the language of aggravated international tension. The main aim of his speech, Yves Morean said, was to make public opinion in the USA accept the dangerous orientation of the U.S. foreign policy of the recent weeks.

In the opinion of the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA "American-Chinese rapprochement," which was further confirmed during Brzezinski's recent visit to China, lies at the basis of President Carter's "tough" stand on Soviet-American relations. The American strategy from positions of strength in respect to the USSR, AKAHATA writes, fully agrees with Washington's course toward cooperation with China.

Certain American and Western commentators link the sharp anti-Soviet tone of Carter's pronouncements with home policy considerations. Kaiser and Pincus of the Washington POST write that President Carter was aiming to eliminate the prevailing impression that his administration is deeply divided in its approach to national security matters.

Political observers noted that in listing the treaties and agreements concluded between the USA and USSR in recent years the President failed to mention two major documents, namely the one on the basic principles governing relations between the Soviet Union and the USA and the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the prevention of a nuclear war. Is it an accidental ommission? President Carter's statement that the United States is adequately prepared to meet wither confrontation or cooperation, just as the practical activities of the current Washington administration in the foreign policy field, indicate that this "omission" was by no means an accidental one. It only confirms, in the opinion of many observers, that the Carter administration is embarking on the path of revision of the accords that were reached in recent years as a result of Soviet-U.S. summit talks.

CARTER TAKES HYPOCRITICAL STANCE; GREETS CHILEAN ENVOY

LD0811127Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Close Ties With the Butchers"]

[Text] Washington 6 June--While hypocritically expatiating about freedom and democracy, Washington continues to develop close ties with the criminal clique of dictator Pinochet. Receiving the new Chilean ambassador to the United States in the White House, President J. Carter stated that a "constructive step" had allegedly been taken in Chile in the sphere of the observance of human rights. "Very close relations exist between our two countries," he stressed.

While these words were being uttered in the White House, literally next door, at the fence surrounding the President's residence, a gray-haired American could be seen carrying a placard reading: "I am on a hunger strike in protest against the bloody crimes of the Chilean junta."

AL-JAMASI TO DISCUSS EGYPTIAN-U.S. MILITARY RELATIONS

LD081020Y Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

["Encouraging Capitulatory Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, June 8, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Vitaliy Gan, reports: M. al-Jamasi, Egypt's minister of war, began an official ten-day visit to the United States. While staying here, this Cairo emissary will hold talks with senior officials of the White House, the Pentagon and the State Department of the United States. M. al-Jamasi will also make a fact-finding tour of major war bases of the United States, inspect one of the works of the aircraft Northrop Corporation, which is one of the leading Pentagon contractors.

M. al-Jamasi is the first minister of war of Egypt to visit the United States. Commenting on his tour, American observers assess this visit as carrying a big political load. In their opinion, it is called upon to symbolize the new friendship between Washington and Cairo, a turning point of which was As-Sadat's course of compromises and concessions to Israel's expansionist-political claims.

Aware of the increasing isolation of the Cairo government in the Arab world, the American side, as reported, is going to exert efforts to help As-Sadat justify his orientation on United States foreign policy.

In this context, it is said here that the parties to the talks would hardly confine themselves to verbal expressions of confidence and mutual understanding. The press conjectures that questions of the further development of American-Egyptian military relations will be discussed at Washington--associated with Egypt's recent request for 800 armoured troops carriers from the Pentagon. This request was received for consideration by United States officials before the White House adopted the decision to deliver 50 obsolete F-5E fighters to Egypt, which has been widely assessed as a cover for As-Sadat's capitulatory course. The administration, however, postponed the consideration of the order because it was afraid of further angering the Zionist lobby. Now, after passions had died down, American propaganda begins probing the soil, extolling in every way the advantages of a United States balanced approach in the Middle East and strengthening "friends in the Arab world."

U.S. MILITARY EXPANSION ABROAD INCREASES TENSION

LD081202Y Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 8 TASS--the TASS correspondent, Vitaliy Gan, reports: Paying lip-service to its "concern for peace", the United States is reinforcing in every way the ramified network of its war bases abroad.

At present, according to official data, the United States maintains an "active military presence" in almost 30 foreign countries. Together with the personnel of the ships of the Sixth and Seventh fleets, the overall number of American Armed Forces abroad is 463,000 men. They are armed with the most up-to-date weapons, including nuclear. Judging from Washington's latest actions, the United States ruling quarters attach ever bigger importance ot their foreign military contingents, using them for intervention in the affairs of other countries and the support of regimes suiting Washington. According to the U.S.NEWS & WORLD REPORT, a weekly close to the Pentagon, Washington strategists are beginning another round of buildup of their armed forces abroad. This refers, above all, to American strongholds located in close proximity to the Soviet Union.

An army brigade and a regiment of F-15 fighters were moved to the FRG of late. This added another 15,800 men to the U.S. servicemen deployed on West German territory. Reinforcements crossed the ocean to Italy, Spain and Portugal. Within the framework of this programme, a substantial increase of the forces of military transport aviation has been planned to lift American military contingents to U.S. West European bases.

Washington does not want to heed either the demands of relaxation of international tension or the desire of the peoples for freedom from a foreign presence. Washington does not hesitate to use all means of political and economic pressure on "strategically important" countries to tie them strongly to the American "chariot".

This is precisely what American diplomacy is now doing vis-a-vis Turkey, which sharply limited the operation of the ten United States war bases on its territory. Emissaries are also resorting to "arms-twisting" at their talks with Greece, Spain and Portugal, striving for the eternal maintenance of the American bases in those countries.

Following the publicity stunt around the announced plans for the withdrawal of the United States ground forces in South Korea, it turned out, on verification, that the White House decision was aimed, above all, to fool public opinion and does not at all mean an end to the occupation of the Korean Peninsula.

Parallel with abundant supplies of up-to-date American weapons, the Pentagon raised to a record level the numerical strength of its personnel in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Iran and other countries. According to United States military quarters, there are over 7,000 units of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe alone. The figure for Asia is at least 1,700. Another 2,500 units of tactical nuclear weapons are constantly carried on board United States warships.

All calls by thoughtful political and public figures of the United States for a reduction of American military presence abroad, which are a constant source of international tension and a threat of international conflicts, are ignored by the United States military leaders and statesmen.

EFFORTS TO INCREASE SURVIVABILITY OF U.S. SATELLITES

LD081449Y Moscow KRASNAYA AVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Engineer Col A. Zhovanki, candidate of technical sciences: "Long-Range Communications: Problems and Solutions"]

[Text] The foreign press regularly publishes reports about the launching into orbit of satellites intended to insure long-range communications. They number in the dozens, and they include an increasingly large number intended specifically for military use. Thus the NATO countries are using operational models of the DSCS-2, "Skynet-2" and "NATO-3" military satellites. What are their special features?

All these satellites have been developed on the basis of general requirements and can therefore, as it were, replace each other. A case is known where, as a result of a fault in a Skynet-1 satellite, Britain was threatened with a lengthy breakdown in space communications. The Americans then allowed the British stations to operate via their satellite.

It is noteable that these satellites are in geostationary orbit and revolve at the same speed as the earth, therefore. They remain motionless in the sky. [paragraph continues]

And although putting satellites into this orbit is more complicated than putting them into ordinary orbit, it is more convenient, since the design of the ground equipment and the system's operation are considerably simplified.

Foreign specialists note, however, that the existing geostationary military satellites have a considerable shortcoming. The press has reported that they do not insure the required immunity to jamming. Work has long been underway abroad, mainly in the United States, on the problems of enhancing the immunity to jamming and survivability of satellites. In recent years research has moved to the experimental stage. Two special satellites, designated LES, were created and launched for precisely this purpose. Identical in design, they were both put into an orbit close to a geostationary orbit, with an angle separation of 90 degrees. Antennae and a nuclear device generating electricity have been placed on the face walls [tortsevyye stenki]. The satellites' maximum length is about 3 meters and the equipment has a number of features conditioned by the nature of the experiments which are being carried out.

One of them is intended simultaneously to increase immunity to jamming and the transmission speed of communications. Therefore, in addition to the ordinary decimeter and centimeter ranges, millimeter wavebands are also used. Transceivers in the millimeter waveband have also been installed for the first time on the LES satellites to insure communications along the "satellite to satellite" radio link at a distance of about 50,000 km.

Exceptional significance is attached to the testing of this radio link. In the opinion of U.S. specialists, this is an important step toward the creation of global space radio relay links, which will be able to insure steady communications during a nuclear war without using unreliable ground-based relay stations and connecting cable communications links. The idea here is that the use of the new waveband will make it possible to intensify the concentration of radiant energy in a narrow radio beam and consequently increase the transmission speed of the radio link and complicate the interception of signals or the deliberate jamming on all sectors of the "earth-satellite-satellite-earth" radio link.

True, the foreign press notes that these important features of the millimeter-waveband radio link are being achieved at great cost. The point is that the quality of communications in this waveband is strongly affected by weather conditions, particularly by heavy rain. Therefore, to reduce the danger of communications breakdowns, several ground-based stations or antennae at some distance from each other are required.

In addition, to insure communications with the aid of narrow radio beams, it is essential to have antenna directors on earth and an orbit orientation system of enhanced stability on the satellite. To this end, together with infrared sensors which, it is believed, are not accurate enough, experimental gyroscopes have been installed on the new satellites.

In addition, the frequency of measurements of the satellite's position in orbit and its correction by an on-board programed timing device has been increased. As a result, the Americans believe, they will succeed in increasing the autonomy of operation of the satellites and considerably reduce their dependence on the vulnerable facilities of the ground-based command and instrumentation complex.

A distinguishing feature of the latest model of the experimental satellites is the absence of solar batteries on board. Nuclear, or to be more precise radio isotope, power plants involving the thermoelectric conversion of power serve as the source of power. To increase the overall capacity and realiability of work, there are two identical devices using the radioactive plutonium-238 isotope on each satellite. The heat they generate is converted into energy by special silicon-germanium converters. At the start of the flight each energy device has a capacity of 150 watts.

Radioisotope sources of energy, the designers believe, should extend the satellite's period of activity in orbit. Here, they stress, the design of the apparatus is simplified and its size and weight are reduced. In addition, there is no longer any need to have storage batteries on board, since the nuclear source of energy operates normally even when the satellite is in the earth's shadow.

However, the use of nuclear reactors also has a substantial drawback. The radioactive source, foreign commentators note, creates the danger that the apparatus and equipment on board will be irradiated. It is necessary to utilize appropriate protective screens and to isolate the container of radioactive substance as far as possible from the other systems. In this instance it is "moved to the side" after the satellite enters orbit. Of course, foreign specialists have noted, the use of protective screens somewhat reduces the weight advantage, but on the other hand, it helps enhance the satellite's protection "against the injurious factors of a nuclear explosion."

It must be said that the allusion to the possibility of combat influence [boyevoye vozdeystviye] on the satellites is by no means abstract. More and more often lately American military specialists have been expressing opinions of various kinds to the effect that space communications systems would be threatened with annihilation by the development of so-called killer satellites [antisatellity]. It would be possible to treat these remarks as theoretical were it not for certain circumstances. Namely, under cover of these arguments the United States, as AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY magazine has written, is already working on creating space vehnicles to intercept and destroy orbiting satellites. They will be armed with projectiles--without a warhead, true--but equipped with a system which homes in on the infrared radiation of the "target." It has also been reported that one American aerospace firm has manufactured four killer satellites and that attempts have even been made to launch two of them into space. The attempts failed because of malfunctions.

Continuing their work in this direction, U.S. specialists are paying increased attention to the problems of protecting orbiting military communications satellites against attacks. Thus, it has been proposed to test the possibility of protecting the LES satellites by maneuvering in orbit. Automatic escape "from killer satellite pursuit" is envisaged (in accordance with a program recorded in advance in the onboard control unit). However, the Americans have come up against substantial difficulties in developing the maneuvering engines. Because of this it has been necessary to postpone the launching of the satellites by almost a whole year.

The United States intends to study the results of the testing of principles and devices for enhancing the survivability of long-range space communications facilities during the development of the DSCS-3, third-generation military satellites which will evidently appear after 1980. However, measures are being taken right now to reduce the vulnerability of military space communications systems. With this aim, satellites are being launched in high-altitude elliptical orbits in addition to "geostationary" orbits, and individual relay stations serving a large number of space vehnicles of various types are being established.

Those are the main directions of the improvement of military satellites abroad. They confirm that in order to insure long-distance radio communications, promising [perspektivnyy] military systems cannot do without extensive use of space facilities.

GUIDES AT U.S. EXHIBIT ENGAGE IN ANTI-SOVIET SLANDER

LD081237Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[Correspondent A. Dolenko article: "Guides and Slanderers"]

[Text] Kiev--An "Agriculture-USA" exhibit has been held in one of the pavilions of the exhibition of achievements of the Ukrainian national economy in Kiev, as IZVESTIYA has reported.

Soviet people are well informed that much has been done in the United States to raise agricultural productivity and they therefore came to the exhibition with the hope of obtaining valuable and useful information and of learning about the achievements of American farmers. However, the visitors did not see what they expected, for it was not possible to gain any experience from the display, for instance, on the application of agrotechnology in the United States. This is confirmed by the numerous letters now being sent to the Soviet director of the exhibition and to the editorial staff of newspapers. Here are several of them.

Petr Mikhaylovich Kucherenko, an agronomist at the "Mayak" Kolkhoz, Polonskiy Rayon, Khmelnitskaya Oblast, writes: "The exhibit has little in common with agriculture. The display is poor and provides only a mottled light music show."

Pavel Ivanovich Benglinskiy was disturbed by this fact. "In my opinion," he writes, "the exhibit is very poor and does not correspond to its title, since it does not show agricultural crops. There is no equipment for cultivating agricultural crops. There is nothing about horticulture. I expected much more...."

Here are a few lines from the letter by S. S. Bublik, deputy director of the Republican Selkhozkomplekt Trust. "As an agricultural specialist and a machine operator," he writes, "I would like to have seen technical innovations, plowing equipment and innovations in the mechanization of livestock raising at the exhibition. After visiting it I would like to say that it does not correspond to its title. There are many reasons for this. One of them is that among the personel assisting at the exhibit there were guides but no agricultural specialists who could have answered questions from interested people."

Stanislav Polkarpovich Verbitskiy, a specialist of the Ukraine Ministry of Water Resources, was surprised that the personel assisting at the exhibit could not answer questions concerning agricultural production in the United States.

"Knowing that the United States is one of the leading agricultural countries," N. N. Pisarchuk states, "I was really surprised by the poor organization of the exhibit. The guides know little about agriculture. They gave contradictory answers to the same question or did not answer at all. I think that in the field of agriculture we would have had something to talk about and learn from one another, if of course the Americans had sent guides versed in agriculture."

"As chairman of a kolkhoz," Aleksandr Ivanovich Mamenchuk writes, "I simply could not understand the idea of the exhibit. Nothing practical could be derived from it. Volodya Lupen behaved disgracefully and provocatively."

Indeed, the visitors to the exhibition noted that its organizers viewed the exhibition as a side show. They tried to use the exhibition for blatent slander against the Soviet state system and for anti-Soviet propaganda. The exhibition workers W. Lupen and A. Maschiocci were particularly zealous in this respect. Their behavior provoked many indignant letters.

"The small guide Maschiocci was on duty at the pig farming stand," writes Alla Afanasyevna, a worker at the Ukrainian branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute into the Mixed Feed Industry. "He did not talk on agricultural themes but was involved in a 'discussion on political themes,' or to put it bluntly, in instigation. The visitors to the exhibition became indignant and began to protest but he continued his practiced anti-Soviet tirades."

Here is another example of Maschiocci's actions: Straddling the brightly colored cab of a truck, kicking his legs, staring with shifty eyes and sputtering, the "well-read student," as Maschiocci presented himself, yells that "the communists of the whole world must be annihilated," and that he is "ready to die from a neutron bomb explosion."

And more: "Freedom of the individual does not exist in the USSR," Maschiocci cries hysterically, "because Soviet people are not allowed to read Hitler." After a moment he adds: "In a country you must have various parties, including a fascist party."

Soviet people know the worth of fascists. It was they, Hitler's nurslings, who brought grief and suffering to our land for millions of peaceful citizens. May we remind the "guest" from the United States of a certain document in this connection: On 3 November 1947 the UN General Assembly condemned "any form of propaganda in any country having the purpose or capability of creating or intensifying a threat to peace, a violation of peace or an act of agression." In fulfilling this UN resolution the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the law on the defense of peace, which defines the propagandization of war as the most serious crime against mankind. So, Mr Slanderer!

As for "freedom", as Maschiocci understands it, that also looks very "peculiar." Continuing his buffoonery before visitors of the exhibit, he went as far as to state that all fascists are "good people." When someone finally decided to make the guide see reason, he raised his hand toward the sky theatrically and rolled his eyes, crying: "You see, good people, they do not let me preach freedom of opinion." There is no need to comment on that. But the question is appropriate: Who are these people, these guides and instigators, Walter Lupen and Anthony Maschiocci? What offended them? Why, in our hospitable country, did they so maliciously slander the Soviet pwople's way of life?

The answer to this question can be found in the biographies of the slanderers. Walter Lupen, for instance, has another name--Vladimir Lupen. This American works on the Voice of America radio station. His father, Vladimir Mikhaylovich Lupen was born in Lvovskaya Oblast. During the German occupation he was in Sambor, where he owned a shop with his brother Osip. In 1944, he ran with the fascists. In 1949, he went from West Germany to the United States, where he still lives. His son, Walter Lupen, is married to Olga Dobush, a U.S. citizen, who is also a guide at the exhibit and actively helps her husband in his unseemly deeds. As became clear, her father-Grigoriy Vasilyevich Dobush--was a police officer in the village of Prasovtsy, Ternopolskaya Oblast, furing the fascist occupation. In 1944, he ran with the fascists, and after the war moved to the United States.

Anthony Maschiocci grew up in Boston. He is now a foreign service employee of the U.S. International Communication Agency. Associating with visitors at the exhibition, Maschiocci conducted anti-Soviet and slanderous propaganda. Several Soviet citizens wrote to express their indignation at his conduct.

Not being an agricultural specialist and being unprepared for talks on the subject of the exhibit, A. Maschiocci categorically refused to answer questions on the display, and instead uttered malicious and provocative statements, making insulting attacks on Soviet people and belittling their worth.

The fact that Lupen, the son of a man who ran with the fascists, is publicizing ideas alien to us and is slandering the Soviet system is not surprising.

There is something else that looks strange: Why did the organizers of the exhibit, who emphasized in every way their "good will" mission, need the services of this hereditary slanderer? And another thing. VOA gave him all sorts of publicity, and recommended meeting him at the exhibit. Surely friendship cannot be strengthened or mutual understanding achieved by such methods?

On 18 May this year (Craig), the director of the exhibit, was told that the hostile activity in which Lupen and Maschiocci were engaging was intolerable.

The U.S. side acknowledged that the facts were correct and the next day assured representatives of the Soviet exhibition directors that the appropriate measures had been taken with Lupen and Maschiocci and they would no longer engage in activity going beyond the bounds of their duties as guides. But they did not calm down. They continued to conduct hostile propaganda, causing increasing indignation among the exhibition's visitors. After all, if we look at their essence, these actions of theirs are punishable by law!

Many letters contain the categorical demand that these people be removed from further work at the exhibit and deported from the Soviet Union.

Every unprejudiced person understands the intolerability of using the field of cultural exchange, including exhibitions, for purposes which contradict the aims of improving Soviet-U.S. relations, intensifying mutual relations between our country's peoples, and expanding cooperation.

The Soviet Union consistently and unswervingly pursued a Leninist peace-loving policy and takes every step to improve and develop mutual relations between countries and peoples, including between the USSR and the United States. There is no doubt that the "Agriculture-USA" exhibit which is being held in our country should also serve these aims. Only these aims. And no others. It is even more timely to recall this because the "Agriculture-USA" exhibit is planned to move to other USSR cities right up to the year 1979.

In connection with numerous statements and letters from Soviet citizens to the effect that W. Lupen and A. Maschiocci, the guides at the U.S. "Agriculture-USA" exhibit engaged in inflammatory activity hostile to the Soviet Union among the exhibit visitors, the USSR Foreign Ministry has made a protest to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow about these U.S. citizens' unlawful actions and has demanded their early departure from the Soviet Union.

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS U.S.

LD0813Z1Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Report by correspondent V. Sisnev: "Friendly Meetings in the United States"]

[Text] Washington, 2 June--A group of Soviet trade union workers and activists has spent 2 weeks in the United States. The group was headed by V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Section. During this period they visited Washington, Pittsburg, Chicago, Detroit and New York, where they met with the leaders of a number of labor unions.

The Soviet guests were received at the headquarters of the United Mineworkers of America, the National Education Association, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, the Federation of State County and Municipal Employees, the United Steelworkers, the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, the United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers, the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America and certain other associations, both independent and members of the AFL-CIO.

In the conversations there was a candid and businesslike discussion of concrete steps on the further development and strengthening of Soviet-American trade union relations. The sides exchanged information on the practical activity of their country's trade unions and also on other questions of mutual interest. The American meeting participants repeatedly stressed their usefulness and constructiveness and expressed the view that these contacts should be broadened.

In Pittsburg, Chicago, Detroit and New York the group members were invited to meetings with the trade union aktiv, organized by local labor union branches. They talked about life in our country and answered many questions, which indicated the American working people's great interest in the Soviet Union. There were also visits to industrial enterprises, including the Chicago International Harvester plant and the Detroit Cadillac plant.

Today the Soviet trade union representatives left New York for Moscow.

LAW SUPERVISING CIA ACTIVITIES ADOPTED TO MISLEAD PUBLIC

LD0711454Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1035 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

["Money for 'Secret Operations'"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Washington, 7 June--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: The House of Representatives has provided the Central Intelligence Agency with the facilities to continue carrying out illegal "secret operations." By a vote of 323 to 43 it approved the allocation of funds (the exact amount is kept secret) to the CIA and the eight other U.S. intelligence authorities to conduct espionage operations in fiscal 1979. Observers estimate that each year up to $10 billion is allocated for these purposes.

As is known, the illegal nature of the CIA's "secret operations" was uncovered 2 years ago during congressional investigations into the activity of the American intelligence services. In particular, it was established that American intelligence had long been conducting operations which were blatant interference in the internal affairs of foreign states.

The whole world came to know such shameful CIA "operations" as the overthrow of the legal democratic government of Salvador Allende in Chile, the murder of Patrice Lumumba, the armed invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs, the organization of attempts on the life of Fidel Castro, the destruction of South Vietnamese patriots in the "Phoenix" program, the attempt to overthrow the Government of Angola, acts of subversion and provocation against the USSR and other socialist countries.

Faced with the general indignation of the American public, the U.S. Government was forced to promise that it would act to insure that such arbitrary actions would not be allowed to happen in the future. Congress adopted a law "limiting" the power of the CIA and "establishing supervision" over the operations of the agency.

However, it is becoming increasingly clear that this law was adopted to mislead the public. As Congressman James Johnson stated, the "strictly secret" information provided to the legislators about proposed CIA operations "throws no light at all on what the intelligence community intends to do." "It seems to me that we are going back to the old days when the CIA automatically received 'carte blanche,'" he said. Representative John Seiberling refused to take part in the vote, saying that the role of Congress in this case amounts merely to rubberstamping CIA decisions.

SRV CHINESE POPULATION DECEIVED BY PRC PROPAGANDA

OW080341Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Escalating Interference"]

[Excerpts] According to NCNA, the total number of Overseas Chinese who have returned to China from Vietnam exceeded 100,000 on 1 June 1978. Why have large numbers of Chinese residing in Vietnam returned to China? The Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN reported: Chinese residents in Vietnam have enthusiastically cooperated with the Hanoi government. Most of them have become Vietnamese citizens and participate in the country's efforts to build a new society. The socialist reform of commerce in that country has conflicted with the interests of only a handful of exploiters. Information published by both China and Vietnam shows that the overwhelming majority of Chinese residents in Vietnam are basically common workers.

Facts indicate that some attempts to instigate the Chinese in Vietnam have occurred. They are being urged to leave the country, their second motherland. Rumors claiming that war between China and Vietnam is imminent and stating that those who refuse to return to China would be considered traitors by the Chinese Government have been spread among the Overseas Chinese.

In its 27 May statement, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry pointed out: A number of bad elements among the Hoa people have deceived, instigated, threatened, and coerced other Hoa people to leave Vietnam. Special agents among the Overseas Chinese in Vietnam were employed to conduct these provocative activities. In the past, these special agents have frequently tried to provoke Chinese residents into opposing Vietnam's legitimate leadership representing the Vietnamese people's aspirations. At a meeting of the Overseas Chinese Federation in Hanoi in the 1960's, a number of people verbally attacked comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong, charging them, in the same manner as Peking, with "selling themselves to Soviet revisionism and doing their best to collude with the United States for a peaceful settlement.

In a 6 June statement, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said that the Chinese Government had not accepted the Vietnamese side's proposal to resolve issues through negotiations. Peking is making maximum use of its propaganda machine, prating about the so-called "question of victimized Overseas Chinese" and sowing hostility toward the Vietnamese people. In a number of Chinese cities protest meetings have been held and films have been shown with ulterior motives in mind. In their speeches, officials assert that Chinese residents in Vietnam have been expelled.

Facts prove that Peking is using the question of victimized Overseas Chinese as an excuse to escalate its interference in Vietnam's internal affairs.

DPFLP OFFICIAL CONTRASTS PRC WORDS, ACTIONS IN MIDEAST

LD082105Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Maoist leadership is increasing its efforts to establish cooperation with Arab reaction. Fresh confirmation of this is the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the agent regime of Sultan Qabus Al Bu Sa'id Oman who represents, by his actions in the district of Dhofar, a (?strike) force for imperialism against the national liberation movements in the Arabian Peninsula. Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, deputy secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, comments:

[Rabbuh recorded] Many years have passed since the Chinese leadership was able to claim that it supported the national liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism. Since then there have been many tangible examples in the Chinese leadership's policy [word indistinct] toward the national liberation movements that have shown that the Chinese leadership gives little consideration to the interests of the national liberation movements. [words indistinct] the attitude it adopted toward the events in Zaire. The Chinese leadership's propaganda claims that it opposes any interference in the affairs of other countries. Actually, it fully supports the aggression waged by Somalia against Ethiopia, the intervention by external reactionary forces against the Ethiopian revolution, the French intervention in Zaire, the aggravation of differences between Vietnam and Cambodia, and the opposition to the peaceful proposals of the Republic of Vietnam to settle differences.

In the Arab world, it supports in [word indistinct] for the policy of As-Sadat when this policy has changed into full hostility to the entire Arab liberation movement. The Chinese leadership's verbal support of the peoples and the Arab national liberation movements has been completely contradicted by its actions concerning the peoples and liberation movements. The Arab peoples in recent years have tested the claims of the Chinese leadership in many countries, e.g., in Sudan, in the policy toward As-Sadat and in the attitude toward Arab reactionary regimes and the reactionary forces in the Middle East generally. The result of the test was certainly not favorable to the Chinese leadership.

TASS REPORTS SPEECH BY POLAND'S GIEREK IN BIELSKO-BIALA

LD061623Y Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--Speaking at a meeting in Bielsko Biala, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, has emphasized that national revival of Poland became strong only thanks to the people's power, the choice of a socialist way of development by the Polish people, the fraternal Polish-Soviet alliance.

The Polish workers' movement was the guiding force of this historic process, he said. The unification of that movement in 1948 was of tremendous significance for moral-political unity of all progressive and patriotic forces of the country. The creation of this unity, consolidation of the alliance of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia have always been the main principle of the policy of the Polish United Workers' Party. We shall continue strengthening the Polish people's unity for the common good, for increasing the strength of the motherland, its wealth.

Making tremendous efforts in transforming all aspects of life, consolidating unity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, Edward Gierek pointed out, Poland in the international arena is engaged in vigorous activities aimed at consolidation of detente, creation of strong foundations of security and peaceful coexistence of all peoples.

Being advanced to the forefront now is the question of restraining the arms race and the question of disarmament, transition from general intentions, formulated in international agreements and declarations, to practical steps, said the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. The U.N. General Assembly's special session, now under way in New York, is devoted to this problem. Poland, at one with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, attends this session fully determined to restrain the formidable arms race, to open the way to disarmament. This aim is promoted by the proposals of our countries--businesslike, constructive, relating to all important problems.

We note with satisfaction, Edward Gierek stressed, that the majority of the U.N. member-countries, particularly numerous nonaligned countries, share our desire to put an end to the arms race, to prevent the production of the neutron weapon and other new means of mass destruction.

There is unfortunately a cause for anxiety. The cause of anxiety is a contradiction between the worlds on the need of disarmament and the proclamation of new programs of armaments by the NATO member-states. And finally, fully unacceptable are the calls made in New York by a representative of China. We are aware of and correctly assess all obstacles and difficulties that stand on the way towards disarmament. But we also believe, Edward Gierek stressed, that mankind, in the final account, will follow this road. This road brings the hope of the guarantee to the peoples of their basic right--the right to live in peace.

BRIEFS

ODESSA DELEGATION--The Soviet delegation from Odessa that visited Csongrad County, its sister county, has returned to Odessa. The delegation was briefed on the work experiences of enterprises in Csongrad County. "The delegation was greeted by Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Party Central Committee." [Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 31 May 78 LD]

NATO SESSION RESULTS AUGUR NEW THREAT OF BRINKMANSHIP

LD081151Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Article by military commentator Col M. Ponomarev: "At the Danger Line"]

[Text] A 2-day session of the NATO Council--the supreme political organ of the North Atlantic bloc--took place in Washington this week. The session was held at the level of heads of state and government of the Atlantic alliance's member countries. Only France was represented by its foreign minister.

When you familiarize yourself with the session's materials, you cannot get rid of the idea that the magnificent phrases concerning the usefulness of detente and the desire to proceed along the path of deepening detente and of strengthening security uttered by the session's participants and recorded in the adopted documents were merely a gesture to world public opinion. All these loud assurances patently do not tie in with the Atlanticists' true intentions. These intentions are themselves expounded quite frankly in the same documents, so frankly that even AP described the results of the session as "a step back to the cold war era."

Other Western press organs adhere to a similar viewpoint. "The United States," writes DIE WELT, which is published in the FRG, "has once again begun reiterating its role as the leading power of the free world and is demanding that the Europeans adopt a precise position. The time for equivocation has gone." Another West German newspaper, the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, points out: "Carter's strategic program (NATO above everything) is a covert form of arms buildup."

Indeed, the published documents of the Washington session--the communique on its results, the short summary of the report on East-West relations presented to the participants, and the long-term military program approved in the U.S. capital--discuss primarily a new round of militaristic preparations unprecedented even in the history of the North Atlantic bloc. The quantitative and qualitative buildup of armed forces and armaments is what the United States--the leading power of the North Atlantic bloc--is striving for, and that is what it is seeking to secure from its junior partners.

The tone of the session's work was set by U.S. President J. Carter. He declared that "the United States will play its part across the spectrum of conventional, theater nuclear and strategic nuclear forces." In other words a continued buildup of all the basic components of the U.S. Armed Forces is proposed. The White House chief demanded the same of the West European allies.

The main directions of the continued growth of the bloc's military potential are expounded in the long-term military program drawn up by the NATO Military Planning Committee and approved in Washington by the heads of state and government. The implementation of this program is calculated for the period up to 1995, that is, almost to the end of the 20th century. The program pictures the continued intensification of the Atlantic armed forces' combat readiness, measures for improving their mobilization preparedness and for accelerating the transport of troops to theaters of hostilities, the building up of the bloc's air and naval forces, the development of electronic warfare facilities, the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons, and so forth.

The unprecedented scale of this program is evidenced by the fact that according to Western press data up to $80 billion will be required for carrying it out.

The expenditures connected with this program are so great that, as the Atlantic strategists admit, the annual 3-percent increase in the NATO countries military budgets which had earlier been approved, now appears inadequate. Thus, the additional arms spending by the FRG alone up to 1980 will amount to around DM40 billion with total military expenditures on the order of DM54-55 billion annually. The West German military concerns have already begun drawing up draft plans for the new (TKF) military aircraft, which is to replace the Tornado aircraft, although the series production of the Tornado is only just beginning. A plan for a tank for the nineties and many other weapons systems--numbering about 40 in all--are also being worked out. Overall, in accordance with the long-term program, there are plans to implement in the North Atlantic bloc approximately 100 major arms projects. It has been decided to create and adopt about 15 types of missiles alone, for the ground and air forces.

The arms buildup in NATO is not determined by the long-term program alone. This program does not cancel or replace programs and plans scheduled prior to this, but combines, supplements, and also expands them many times over. For example, the decisions adopted earlier by the majority of West European member countries regarding the augmenting of resources allocated for military purposes are now at the implementation stage. And for its part, the United States, at the suggestion of Defense Secretary H. Brown, has adopted a 5-year program for increasing the U.S. contribution to the strengthening of the bloc's military potential as a whole. It is necessary here to take into account that the Pentagon has not been inactive in the past either. According to data from the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, "over the last 3 years real expenditures on the purchase of arms and materiel for the U.S. forces in NATO have increased by an average of 22 percent per annum. In 1976-1977 the U.S. forces in West Germany were supplemented by two combat brigades and the number of F-111 aircraft--which carry nuclear weapons--deployed in Britain, has been doubled."

Addressing the Washington session, J. Carter reported that he had instructed the defense secretary to strengthen the U.S. forces in Western Europe even further. They have just received 300 new Cobra helicopters and 72 F-15 fighter bombers. U.S. units on the continent of Europe have begun receiving newly modified tanks. By 1983 these units will have received a total of a further 5,000 tanks.

It should be emphasized that the desire by NATO leaders to broaden the North Atlantic bloc's sphere of action and to extend it to Africa in particular was manifested especially obviously at the Washington session. The U.S. President bluntly called for this in his speech to the session's participants. Steps are being outlined for the creation of NATO "fire brigades" for the protection of Western countries positions on the African Continent and for suppressing the national liberation movement. True this proposal raised doubts among the representatives of Britain, Norway, Denmark and certain other countries. On the other hand it was warmly approved by the United States' accomplices in the bloody intervention in Zaire--France and Belgium--and also by the FRG.

At the time when the session was at work, an official spokesman of the U.S. State Department confirmed the existence of plans for the creation of a so-called NATO African "expeditionary corps" for carrying out punitive operations in Africa. No final decision on this score was taken in Washington. In the next few days a special conference in Paris is planned to discuss joint action by NATO and the reactionary regimes of a number of African countries.

It would be wrong to assert that the aspirations of the most zealous Atlanticists, did not encounter objections from sober-minded NATO figures. Taking into account the true correlation of forces in the world arena and the realities of the contemporary international situation, and coming to terms with the increasingly adamant will of the peoples for peace and genuine security, the representatives of Canada, Turkey and a number of other countries voiced many sound ideas on the eve of the session and also at its sittings. In point of fact they refuted the fabrications--so beloved in NATO--about the imagined "Soviet threat," and pronounced themselves in favor of a deepening of detente. However, it was not these realistic speeches which determined the course and decisions of the supreme NATO organ. The U.S. pressure on the representatives of the other countries was too great and those forces in the North Atlantic bloc who for 29 years now have been leading its members along the path of the arms race are too influential. Those who champion the whipping up of militaristic psychosis, as has usually been the case in the past too, managed to gain the upper hand. Their position also determined the main results of the Washington session.

These results are causing serious anxiety among all progressive mankind. The NATO Council session has brought the North Atlantic bloc to the danger point at which a new spiral of the arms race and of militaristic preparations on an unprecedented scale is beginning.

It is not yet too late to halt at this line and to refrain from crossing it. "International relations," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "are now, as it were, at a crossroads leading either to a buildup of trust and cooperation or to a growth of mutual fear, suspicions and the stockpiling of weapons--roads which lead ultimately either to lasting peace or at best to brinkmanship. Detente provides the opportunity to select the path of peace. It would be a crime to let this opportunity slip."

The imperious demand of the peoples is that the forces of aggression should not be allowed to commit such a crime. But very great vigilance with respect to the intrigues of the imperialist reaction, which determines the course of the North Atlantic bloc, is necessary for this.

TONE OF NATO SUMMIT HIT; 'CONFLICTING VOICES' NOTED

LD081205Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 6 Jun 78 p 7 LD

[Article by NOVOSTI special correspondent Genrikh Borovik, "specially written for SOVETSKAYA KULTURA": "The Washington Ball"]

[Text] New York--The NATO Council session in Washington lasted 2 days.

For 2 days motor traffic in the U.S. capital was infiltrated by a stream of long black limousines similar to short-range "ground-to-air" missiles, racing along the capital's avenues at unlawfully high speeds and jumping traffic lights when red. Passers-by gathered on the sidewalks to stare. Passengers climbed out of the missiles and solemnly, as if at a funeral, walked into the U.S. State Department building and headed for the assembly hall. The soundproof doors were shut behind them. Hundreds of journalists remained in the vestibule, awaiting news. They scribbled dispatches.

Four letters--NATO--bossily burst onto the front pages of U.S. newspapers and made their way into the headlines, driving out the word "disarmament." The journalists were in a nervous and excited mood like that which prevails before the start of a grandiose ball or a minor war.

The participants in the NATO session themselves also created an atmosphere of tension. For, only the day before, some of them had been delivering speeches of a diametrically opposite nature at a different session in New York. They were reminiscent of breathless actors who, in a hurry to earn a little more money, perform in two concerts on the same night; at one concert they dance a lyrical pas-de-deux, wearing a lacy tutu, while at the other they perform a frenzied saber dance.

Toward the end of the second day the bellicose Washington concert ended and some of its participants went out to the journalists to sum up the results of the session and to answer questions.

These were strange press conferences.

One of the participants was smiling all the time and was not all that concerned that his smiles should have matched at least to some small degree the content of what he was saying. Another, with a serious expression on his face--and that was especially funny--tried to prove that the NATO session did not contradict the UN disarmament session. A third amused the journalistic public with jokes of a different kind. One smiling speaker replaced another. With them changed the flags alongside which they spoke. The impression of unreality generated by what was happening was intensified by these lightning changes and by the clumsy attempts at joking. In the end the speakers began to remind this author of certain characters in "The Master and Margarita" [burlesque novel by Bulgakov]. Empty eye-sockets could be seen behind their smiles....

Finally, the black limousines pulled away from the State Department building for the last time, carrying away in their comfortable womb-like interiors the participants of this sinister assembly--some of them who had only 3 days previously at the United Nations, sworn before mankind their loyalty to the ideas of disarmament and peace.

And once again Bulgakov came to mind. Voland's ball. The departure of the guests.

This NATO ball will cost the people a minimum of $60-80 billion. This money, as was agreed by the session's participants, will be spent on improving and producing arms in the NATO countries over the next 5 years (true, it is possible to say confidently that these figures have been understated in advance.) And the very idea lying at the basis of this conference and its decisions, could cost mankind not only money but even its life.

Despite the fact that all the discussions took place behind tightly sealed doors, some details filtered through to the journalists characterizing the atmosphere which was nevertheless remote from an atmosphere of unanimity. This can be judged from certain replies made by the conference's participants when addressing the journalists.

Thus, for instance, on the topic of the provocative and falsified accusations against the Soviet Union and Cuba alleging that they have "interfered" in African affairs, not everyone was unanimous at the NATO conference. The position, for instance, of British Prime Minister James Callaghan was very different from the stance adopted by bellicose representatives of the U.S. administration. Callaghan told journalists that he was not at all sure that he got a clear voice coming out of Washington on this topic.

"It seems to me that several Christopher Columbuses have been discovered in America," he said bitingly, "who were about to discover Africa for the first time from Washington.... but after all, Africa has been in existence for a very long time...."

As informed sources believe, the desire of certain countries to divert through false accusations against the Soviet Union and Cuba the attention of the world public away from the direct armed intervention in Zaire by France and Belgium caused embarrassment among certain conference participants. These disagreements were so serious that, despite pressure from the United States, the question of Africa, which was discussed intensively at the conference, was not even mentioned in the final communique issued immediately after the council finished its work.

Nor is there any concord over the bellicose speeches of certain members of the U.S. administration within the supreme power circles in the United States itself.

The anti-Soviet, slanderous speech on U.S. television by Brzezinski after his return from China--a speech which has already achieved unfortunate and even scandalous notoriety--produced condemnation and alarm among certain members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. As the most vivid example I shall cite the opinion of Senator George McGovern, the Democratic Party's contender in the 1972 U.S. presidential elections. Here are a few excerpts from his statement on Brzezinski's speech.

"Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's assistant for national security affairs, apparently, adheres to the principle of crisis and confrontations in foreign policy. Taking a look at Mr Brzezinski's television speech, it was possible to reach only one conclusion: He is convinced that all Soviet people and Cubans are six feet tall and are at the point of snatching our planet. He is also obviously convinced that the chief battle for mastery of the world will be waged in the African jungles, where Russians and Cubans will join battle with Americans and Chinese.... The situation in the world is alarming enough already, without additional threats being dreamed up which exist only in the fantasies of the authors of such fabrications....

"Mr Brzezinski speaks of the Soviet attempts to 'kindle racial contradictions in Africa....' But can anyone seriously believe that the Russians have brought racism to Africa or that they are the cause of the racial tension which is typical of this former European colonialist possession?

"It is said that there are 30,000 Cubans in Africa--a continent with a population of 300 million. Any person who starts asserting that 30,000 Cubans can impose their will on 300 million Africans will find it worth their while to recall that even 550,000 U.S. soldiers and the most barbaric bombings in history did not help the United States to impose its will on 40 million Vietnamese.... But it is even more important to avoid unnecessary tragedies in the future than it is to remember the mistakes of the past. This is why we must preserve our hope for detente and our understanding of the need for arms control.... It is not essential to love the Russians or to admire them, just as it is not essential for them to nurture similar feelings toward us, in order to realize that the only alternative to arms control and detente is the bankruptcy and the death of civilization....

"At the present moment things look as if we do not have any foreign policy worked out. The only thing that exists is a collection of conflicting voices (opinions); I pray that restraint and common sense will prevail over the strategy of crises and confrontation in the competition for influencing the President."

I have nothing to add to the words of Senator George McGovern. His are correct and sober words.

WPC Statement

LD080854Y Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 8, TASS--The decisions adopted by the session of the NATO Council in Washington cause deep concern of all governments, organizations and mass movements fighting for the relaxation of international tensions and for disarmament, says a statement of the World Peace Council circulated here. These decisions, adopted under the pressure of the U.S. administration, are a cynical defiance to all efforts that are now being made by the overwhelming majority of states at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

The statement of the World Peace Council says that in these conditions all people of goodwill must pool their efforts so as not to allow the implementation of NATO's sinister plans that can bring back the times of the cold war. All people of goodwill must press for continuation and consolidation of detente and for ending the arms race in the interests of peace, social progress and preservation of life on earth.

NATO AFRICAN INTERVENTION RESEMBLES HORDE OF LOCUSTS

LD082259Y Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Vladimir Petrov commentary]

[Text] Many Africans know how disastrous an invasion of locusts can be. News agencies have reported that in the past few days, farmers living in the northeastern regions of Africa have been staring with amazement at the incalculable swarms of locusts which wipe out crops and leave everything bare.

However, this calamity is nothing compared with the danger being prepared for Africa by NATO. This comparison comes to mind when one reads reports on the imperialist intervention in the Zairian Province of Shaba. American transport aircraft carrying French Legionnaires, Belgian parachute troops, American pilots, mechanics and soldiers, West German soldiers, are landing one after the other on the airfields of Zaire. Does not this first stage of the imperialist intervention in Shaba resemble an invasion of locusts? But the imperialists have carefully prepared their plan in the capitals of the NATO powers under the direction of American military strategists. They are attracted by the cobalt and the copper, the gold and the diamonds which the soil of Africa holds in abundance.

For a long time now, the NATO powers have slowly exploited Africa by means of the so-called quiet neocolonailism. They created in Africa subsidiaries of their monopolies and plundered ruthlessly the natural resources of Africa and exploited the population of that continent. Peacefully but methodically, they transformed Zaire into their financial slave. Commenting on the activities of quiet neocolonialism, London's TIMES wrote that at present, it is nearly impossible to help Zaire, whose external debt amounts to $3.5 billion. In effect, it has transformed itself into an African variant of the Central American banana republics, where all business is run by multinational corporations.

However, in recent years, the methods of quiet neocolonialism have been failing increasingly frequently. A growing number of African countries are refusing to become banana republics and to follow in the wake of imperialist policy. Certain African countries, which the imperialists describe as radical, have shown them the door and nationalized foreign businesses so as to make themselves the true masters of their natural resources.

The NATO powers have set themselves the task of smothering at all cost the aspiration of the African peoples to genuine independence. The present American administration is playing the principal role in fulfilling this task. Protesting their preoccupation with the interests of the African peoples and brandishing the alleged Soviet-Cuban threat, they have in fact entered upon the recolonization of the African Continent, no longer by the methods of quiet neocolonialism but by the means of gross intimidation and direct military interference in the internal affairs of the African peoples.

The imperialist intervention in Zaire, the attempt by NATO to perpetuate the occupation of that African country by Africans, are only links in a vast imperialist plan whose objective is to transform the African Continent into a NATO reserve.

This conclusion follows from the recent frank speech made by the head of the American administration at Annapolis in which he hinted that the United States is proposing to extend its expansion to the African Continent. Does he not mean by this a new invasion by the NATO locust into other regions of Africa?

UK PARLIAMENT DEBATES WEST'S AFRICA ACTIVITIES, POLICY

LD081708Y Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] London, June 8. TASS--A two-day foreign policy debate has begun in the House of Commons of the British Parliament, during this debate the West's interventionist policy in the African Continent came under heavy fire. Speaking on behalf of the government, Foreign Secretary D. Owen said that the problems of Africa should be decided by African states themselves.

It should be pointed out that there is a good deal of space between this statement and the actions of the British Government. As is known, London's representative took an active part in the recent Paris conference of five NATO countries which discussed the further expansion of military intervention in the affairs of African countries and the creation of NATO's mailed fist in Africa.

S. Newens, member of the House of Commons, strongly criticized the actions of the Western powers in Africa. He said specifically that the present events in Zaire are a result of interference by the CIA in the affairs of that country and of the dispatch of white mercenaries to Africa way back in the sixties when independent states began to emerge in that continent.

Another Laborist MP, E. Heffer, also spoke of the United States' subversive activities in Africa, specifically in Angola. He stressed that the governments of the Western countries bear a great responsibility for the aggravation of the situation in the black continent.

NATO CHEMICAL WEAPONS BUILDUP BASED ON 'HOAX'

LD081336Y Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Speaking at a press conference in Miami, Florida, NATO forces Commander General Alexander Haig, said that the Atlantic alliance is currently building up its arsenal of chemical and biological weapons. The program was undertaken 3 years ago, when NATO strategists decided that the alliance's chemical arsenal was what General Haig called less than satisfactory. Here is a commentary by our observer:

According to the NATO commander, the original decision to embark on a massive buildup of chemical and biological weapons by the alliance came as a result of obtaining some intelligence information. Its contents--provided by questionable sources in Israel--alleged that Soviet-made chemical weaponry was seized during the 1973 war in the Middle East. The weaponry and related equipment seized at the time were said to be highly sophisticated and included nerve gas as well as highly advanced protective gear. As far as this so-called discovery is concerned, other Western intelligence sources also provided a widely different assessment of its authenticity and in fact rejected the Israeli-based intelligence report.

It is fairly common to talk in the American press about those secretive and scheming Russians who are always developing some new types of weapons and conceal them as best they can. But here comes an intelligence (?reading) indicating that highly sophisticated Soviet military equipment is deployed in the Middle East. Apparently it does not take a first-rate mind to realize that to deploy any advanced military equipment in the Middle East is just as good as to display it before intelligence experts at the CIA headquarters at Langley. Moreover, Israeli-based sources of intelligence information can hardly be rated as the most trustworthy and objective in the world. Israel's overwhelming reliance on American-supplied armaments may very well make that country come up with some fishy story that should convince their American big brother of the need for more armaments, and what can be better than a couple of tried and [word indistinct] hoaxes involving the bugbear of Soviet scheming. Nevertheless, it is the more doubtful assessment of the situation that apparently sold much better with NATO strategists. As a result, the United States and the Atlantic alliance in general is now well on their way to a massive buildup of chemical and biological weaponry channeling billions of dollars for a program that does not have a leg to stand on.

REPORTAGE ON SWEDISH KING'S VISIT TO USSR CONTINUES

King, Demichev Attend Exhibition

LD082151Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] King Carl XVI Gustav of Sweden today attended the opening of an exhibition, "Swedish Silver and Textiles" at the scientific research museum of architecture. Together with King Carl XVI Gustaf were Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Vadchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium, Zemskov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

Foreign Ministers Talk

LD091016Y Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 9, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today had a conversation with Swedish Foreign Minister Karin Soder who is now staying in Moscow in connection with the official visit to the Soviet Union by King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden.

During the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden and on topical international problems.

The sides emphasized the mutual striving for further widening of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of bilateral relations and on the international arena.

Strong Business Ties

LD031159Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent M. Zubko dispatch: "USSR-Sweden: Broad Ties"]

[Text] Stockholm--King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden received us Soviet journalists in his palace, whose gray bulk raises up on the very waterfront of the old city in Stockholm. The king of Sweden told us that he is awaiting his trip to the Soviet Union with great interest.

Swedish Foreign Minister Karin Soder also spoke to us about Carl XVI Gustaf's official visit to the USSR--which is being undertaken at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. She declared that "Sweden and the Soviet Union have a common desire: the struggle to maintain peace and continue detente" and that Swedish-Soviet relations are developing successfully. The coming visit by the king of Sweden, in her opinion, "will be the highest point" in the exchange of numerous delegations maintained between the two neighboring states.

K. Soder emphasized here that, despite the difference in social systems, our countries have many common or close viewpoints on a whole series of contemporary international problems. She said that Sweden and the Soviet Union, for example, "had good contacts" during the preparation and holding of the Belgrade meeting. Incidentally, Karin Soder is convinced that good prospects exist, as before, for the detente process.

Yes, relations between the two Baltic states--the USSR and Sweden--are stable, mutually advantageous and multifaceted. They embrace questions of political, economic, commercial, scientific, cultural, sporting and other cooperation. And--and this is particularly important--these relations have stood the test of time.

People in Sweden remember well that during World War II our country played an important role in preserving Swedish neutrality, and people in the Soviet Union value highly the support which the Swedish working people gave to young Soviet Russia and the readiness of Swedish business circles to develop trade with the worker-peasant republic. It was not at all by chance that in the conversation with us Karin Soder evaluated relations between Sweden and the USSR from the viewpoint of the "historical perspective."

Therefore, it is not out of place to recall that at the very beginning of 1918 workers commissions were set up in Sweden to promote trade with Soviet Russia, that a royal Swedish trade delegation headed by Consul General (K. Viderstrem) arrived in Petrograd as early as April the same year and that in the same period Swedish concerns, particularly "Jonsson," held talks in Stockholm with V. Vorovskiy, the RSFSR's plenipotentiary representative, on concluding trade contracts. And yet, what a hard time that was for us!

In conversation with us Swedish Commerce Minister S. Burenstam Linder did not hide the fact that certain fluctuations have sometimes arisen in the sphere of Swedish-Soviet economic relations. But it is not these that determine the nature of mutually advantageous trade between our countries.

"Sweden and the Soviet Union adhere to different economic systems," he told us. "But we have the desire and the will to further develop business cooperation. I believe on the whole that our states have solid opportunities for the broadening of trade relations...."

The minister recalled with satisfaction his recent trip to the Soviet Union. "I respect your country's development," he stressed in the talk. Siberia made a particularly strong impression on him: "It is a region with immense potential."

It is important to note that, right after the October revolution, the Jonsson, Alfa-Laval and other concerns, now the largest in Sweden, were pioneers in the cause of setting up the first Soviet-Swedish economic contacts. Today they are still our country's leading partners in Sweden. Today, for instance, Alfa-Laval continues to supply equipment for basic dairy plants in the USSR, and Jonsson supplies a broad and diverse range of goods.

It is also significant that these concerns not only sell to us but also buy numerous Soviet goods. Jonsson has become a major importer of Soviet petroleum products, metals and some automobiles, and a subsidiary company of Alfa-Laval, Profila, has become the main supplier of Soviet machine tools and equipment on the Swedish market.

Of course, things are not restricted to these concerns, for relations with Soviet foreign trade organizations are maintained by approximately 180 Swedish firms and enterprises: The whole range of these broad ties is based on the 10-year program for the development of long-term economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sweden, signed in 1975.

This figure is also typical: In 10 years the Soviet-Swedish trade turnover has increased more than fivefold. In its product mix are the most diverse goods: from articles of the textile and food industry to universal metallurgical installations and petrochemical products.

We would be offending the truth if we neglected to say that not everyone in Sweden likes this positive development of mutual relations. There are certain cricles and influential newspapers here which are thinking more about a chance to blacken their Baltic neighbors than about strengthening neighborliness. But it is not these circles which determine the main development of friendly Soviet-Swedish relations.

...Mutually advantageous Soviet-Swedish business ties were born more than 60 years ago, long before the establishment of diplomatic relations. A substantial length of time! Now the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has become, in the words of Foreign Minister K. Soder, a favorable basis for extending bilateral relations.

K. Soder expressed the conviction that the forthcoming visit to the USSR by Sweden's King Carl XVI Gustaf will promote both the strengthening of friendly Swedish-Soviet relations, and the "raising of Swedish knowledge about the USSR and the Soviet Union's knowledge about Sweden."

One cannot but agree with this opinion.

MILITARY LEADERS ATTEND FINNISH ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD090801Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "On the Occasion of an Anniversary"]

[Text] On 5 June Col K. Markkula, army, naval and air force attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR, arranged a reception on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Finland's defense forces.

Present at the reception were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of Ground Forces, Chief Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Air Force, and other generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Present at the reception was E. Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the USSR.

REACTIONARY ANTI-USSR CONFERENCE PLAN FAILS IN LISBON

LD081359Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Jun 78 p 14 LD

[Yar. Khabarov article: "Provocation at the Penta Hotel"]

[Text] Extremes meet.... It is easy to be persuaded once again of the truth of this judgment by observing the provocative ballyhoo which has now been carried on in Portugal for more than a year by reactionary elements--creations of defeated fascism and local Maoists. Pooling their efforts, they held a so-called "conference against the Russian threat" in Lisbon's Penta Hotel at the end of May. In fact, the "conference," as it was loudly called, did not come off--after 2 years of preparation they succeeded in gathering together only a dozen local and visiting professional anti-Soviets. And the topic for discussion--how the Russians are threatening Portugal--sounded ridiculous to any sober-minded person. All in all, the mountain brought forth a mouse....

And yet, something should be said about those who are backing the latter-day "fighters against the Russian threat." Proceeding from a number of facts, the Portuguese democratic public realized without any trouble that the "conference" was inspired by the CIA, was recently U.S. ambassador to Lisbon and was renowned for gross interference in Portugal's internal affairs on the side of rightwing forces. There is every reason to believe that the Peking leadership is also very interested in the holding of the "conference." Acting through its paid agents in Maoist organizations, it is trying to knock the country from the path begun by the revolution of 25 April 1974. The Maoists have grown unusually bold since NCNA correspondents became accredited in Lisbon a few weeks ago and, acting in concert with the fascists, they have stepped up their actions directed against the Portuguese revolution, the Portuguese Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

Let us introduce just some of the "figures" who clowned around in the Penta Hall.

Under the Salazar regime Tomas Rosa was sent by the fascist authorities as a reservist officer to Mozambique, where he settled down very well in the organs of military justice. And he lived in clover there.

After the 25 April revolution, displaying great resourcefulness, he created a reputation as an antifascist. Under the protection of friends he became an inspector at the Ministry of Labor, but he prepared reserve positions for himself in good time. For example, he established close contacts with the U.S. Embassy, above all with those employees of F. Carlucci who were not in the mood for their "direct diplomatic duties." At the request of his U.S. patrons Rosa was appointed to the post of "government delegate" at Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe transmitters situated on Portuguese territory.

During the period of acute domestic political struggle in the summer of 1975 Tomas Rosa was officially invited to visit the United States and, returning from there with fresh instructions, he became a zealous "defender of Western democracy for Portugal." He does not "defend" it gratis, receiving from American funds tremendous sums "for radio transmitters"--without any check on his spending. There followed a "prestige" reward: In the next government reorganization Rosa was named minister of labor. Then there was his inglorious tenure as director of Portuguese television, where Rosa's activity aroused the unanimous indignation of television employees and Portuguese viewers. Then he seemed to be out of work for some time. However, his friends across the ocean soon found a new "promising role" for him--"national organizer of the Lisbon conference against the Russian threat." Once again, he is extremely highly paid. In a suburb of Lisbon he acquires the luxurious building of the "farol" pension which becomes the headquarters and meeting place of reactionaries of every stripe.

An active associate of Rosa is Natalia Correia, a "writer" well-known in Lisbon's "Bohemian circles." She runs a "literary cafe" at which "democrats" from among the supporters of Salazar and Caetano meet. The Maoists from the so-called "Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist)," reactionary officers dreaming of "establishing a strongman government" and diplomats from a number of NATO countries are also habitues of the "cafe."

Eduino Vilar, "loyal disciple of Mao in Portugal" and secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist), concludes the gallery of the "Heroes of 'Penta.'" It is no secret to anyone that his "party" does not number even a thousand people. And so in order to acquire "official party status" according to Portuguese law and to collect the necessary 5,000 signatures on the "party's" registration petition, Mr Vilar resorted to the services of his friends--supporters of Sa Carneiro and other zealous reactionaries, including former fascists. They "obliged" the Maoist Fuehrer by providing him with the "autographs" which he lacked. This gave the Maoists access to state radio and television as representatives of an "officially registered party."

Such are the faces of certain of the organizers of the provocative undertaking. They are all people who wallow in corruption, political adventurists. It is for precisely this reason that today they are performing the role of direct agents of international reaction, donning the mask of "defenders of democracy." In actual fact they are the bitterest enemies of the constitutional system asserted in Portugal after the revolution of 25 April 1974 and they are doing everything possible to undermine the country's international positions.

In conclusion it should be noted that the Portuguese public condemned the provocative undertaking which received practically no coverage in the local press. A few days before the start of the "conference" the ruling Socialist Party officially dissociated itself from the people who were staging it, declaring that it "has nothing in common with them."

As far as Tomas Rosa and company are concerned, one cannot help recalling the frog which attempted to equal the ox for size.... Like its predecessor in the fable, the anti-Soviet frog from the Penta Hotel burst with a bang.

SOVIET-SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT INITIALED

LD081226Y Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 8 TASS--An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Spain was initialed in Moscow today.

The agreement envisages the establishment and development of Soviet-Spanish contacts and cooperation in culture, science, education, the arts, the cinema, television and broadcasting, publishing, copyright, sport and other spheres.

CANARY ISLANDS PURELY INTERNAL SPANISH PROBLEM

LD061800Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0512 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 6 June, TASS--The United States has, for a long time, been trying to use the Canary Islands as a bridgehead for carrying out its aggressive policy in Africa. It is exerting great pressure on the Madrid government with the aim of achieving Spain's swift entry into NATO and the possibility of using the air force and navy bases on the Canary Islands. Vladimir Chernyshev quotes this statement by Jose Carlos Mauricio, general secretary of the Canary Islands' Communist Party, in PRAVDA, in an article on the economic and internal political situation in the Canary archipelago.

"We see the Canaries problem not as a colonial one but as a purely internal question for Spain," noted Jose Carlos Mauricio. "From the historical, racial, cultural and ethnical viewpoints, there are no grounds whatever for posing the question of separating the archipelago from Spain. We are a constituent and inseparable part of the Spanish state, although we are indeed one of the regions of the country which is most discriminated against.

"Our dependence is not like that of a colony's dependence on the metropolis; our dependence is on the authorities in Madrid, in whose hands the political and economic rule over the archipelago is concentrated. That is why we believe that the solution to the Canaries problem consists in giving the islands extensive autonomy, self-government and rights which would allow the territory's resources to serve the Canary Islanders.

"Canaries' communists," stressed Jose Carlos Mauricio, "come out for Spain pursuing a policy of neutrality, which for us is one of the most important foreign policy aims at the moment, and for declaring the Mediterranean and northern Africa-- including the Canary Islands--a demilitarized, non-nuclear zone.

"In our opinion, said Jose Carlos Mauricio, the only alternative to which the movement for the archipelago's independence may lead, is an open subjugation to the United States' imperialism."

USSR'S PATOLICHEV, ITALY'S BISAGLIA DISCUSS TRADE

LD081131Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Unattributed report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] A conversation has taken place between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and A. Bisaglia, Italian minister of state participations in enterprises, who has arrived in Moscow. The conversation discussed questions of developing the trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and the prospects for expanding the business relations between Soviet foreign trade organizations and Italian associations in the state sector of the economy. G.W. Maccotta, Italian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation.

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

REFUGEE CASUALTIES HIGH AFTER ISRAELI RAID INTO LEBANON

LD091056Y Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 9, TASS--Last night units of Israeli Marines supported by aviation landed 10 kilometres south of the Lebanese town of Sidon and raided a Palestinian refugee camp in the area, destroying it completely. According to reports reaching here, the casualties among refugees are high.

The Lebanese press points out that the Israeli military staged this brazen raid at a time when the Israeli ruling circles hypocritically proclaim their "intention" to withdraw their troops from the occupied south of Lebanon.

AS-SADAT TRIES TO JUSTIFY SEPARATE TALKS WITH ISRAEL

LD081838Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 8, TASS--In a situation marked by growing tension in the Middle East the Egyptian president, Anwar as-Sadat, is looking for ways to justify before the Arab public the failure of his policy of separate talks with Israel. Speaking in Ismailiyah and Suez before troops stationed there As-Sadat expressed readiness to conclude the struggle for liberation in case Israel fails as before "to understand the meaning of the Egyptian initiative".

Israel has long been ignoring such "threatening" pronouncements by As-Sadat, considering them a bluff. Egypt has stuck so deep in its capitulatory policies that it practically no longer represents a danger to Israel, they believe in Tel Aviv. In this connection the newspapers say that Israel's military potential exceeds considerably that of Egypt and that such a state of affairs will continue in the foreseeable future.

Tel Aviv, which is well aware of the weakness of the Egyptian leadership's position, continues to toughen its demands and insists not only on the preservation of the Israeli military settlements on the Sinai Peninsula and on keeping control over the Western Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. It now also demands that Israeli strongholds in southern Lebanon should be kept as a "guarantee" of keeping the Palestinians away from the Israeli frontier.

In Washington, too, they have lost interest in the Egyptian president's initiative since the United States has already achieved its original aims in the Middle East by exploiting Cairo's capitulatory course--it has destroyed the unity of the Arabs, strengthened its influence in Egypt and ensured a quiet life for the Israeli aggressors in the Sinai. Israel's aggressive aspirations meet with full understanding in Washington. Having secured in the spring of this year the United States' agreement to supply large batches of modern arms, the ruling circles of Tel Aviv have now begun a new stage of talks with Washington concerning greater American military aid to Israel.

Anwar as-Sadat, being conscious of the failure of his capitulatory policy, criticized again in his statement the growing opposition in Egypt. He attacked the progressive forces of Egypt which demand restoration of democratic rights and liberties that existed in Egypt under the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and abandonment of the capitulatory policy by the Egyptian leadership. As-Sadat also openly threatened to expel undesirable journalists from Egypt in an effort to stop the flow of objective information by foreign correspondents on repression, corruption and the economic stalemate in which the Egyptian government's "open door" policy has landed the country.

As for As-Sadat's decision to send military equipment and specialists in support of the troops of the NATO countries operating in the Zaire Province of Shaba, this is nothing else but a new step in this direction.

These actions are fully in keeping with the role which is assigned to Egypt by the imperialist powers of the West in their global plans. The playing of this role by Egypt is the condition on which the Western powers agree to give Cairo political and financial support.

As the drowning man catches at a straw, so the Egyptian president is trying now to reach agreement with Israel if only "on the principles of a peaceful settlement." He needs a declaration of principles containing non-binding but fine-sounding generalities in order to rehabilitate himself and his bankrupt policy in the eyes of the Arab countries.

'Warlike Feelings' Explained

LD082055Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] During his inspection of military units in the Suez Canal area, President Anwar as-Sadat said that if Israel persists with its present negative policy toward a settlement in the Middle East, a new war may break out there. He reiterated that then his country would liberate its territories from Israeli occupation.

This statement is highly significant, for until a very short time ago, the Egyptian president repeatedly said that the October 1973 war would be the last war with Israel. Cairo is forced to resort to maneuvering as a result of the strong and overwhelming negative reaction to the Egyptian president's peace initiative, which has led to separate talks with the aggressors.

In spite of the colossal efforts exerted by Cairo at the expense of Arab interests, neither Israel nor the United States showed any appreciation of the current policy of the Egyptian leadership. On the contrary, Tel Aviv and Washington continue, in complete understanding, to intensify their positions and to impose their conditions on Arabs more openly.

This is why Cairo pretends to smile when it should cry. This is the only interpretation of the sudden outburst of warlike feelings by the Egyptian president. For nobody can seriously imagine that Egypt, which has remained virtually without allies because of its pro-Western defeatist policy, will be able to liberate its own territories through its own power alone. Nor can Cairo rely on the American arms it pledged not to use against Israel.

MATERIAL ON CRITICISM OF EGYPTIAN POLICY UNDER AS-SADAT

Syrian Foreign Minister

LD071953Y Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, June 7, TASS--Relations between Syria and the Soviet Union are successfully developing and are based on friendship, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, the West German newspaper DIE WELT was told in an interview by Syria's deputy prime minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs 'A.H. Khaddam. He spoke highly of the aid given by the USSR to the friendly Syrian people. This aid, he said, has played a big role in the struggle against the Israeli aggression.

Touching on the situation in the Middle East, 'A.H. Khaddam stressed that Syria strives for the establishment of a just peace in the area of the basis of United Nations resolutions. He criticized the capitulatory course of the present Egyptian leadership and stressed that Egypt's separate steps gave undermined efforts [as received] to attain peace in the Middle East.

Arab Journalists

LD082020Y Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Aden, June 8, TASS--The Egyptian authorities' reprisals against progressive journalists and writers were sharply denounced by the union of Yemeni intellectuals and writers and the organization of journalists of Democratic Yemen. A conference of representatives of the press of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen here went on record in support of their colleagues in Egypt, who are being persecuted for their convictions and pronouncements, condemning the capitulatory course of the present Egyptian leadership. The conference called upon the International Organization of Journalists to take steps against the campaign of baiting the members of the press.

Amman, June 8, TASS--The association of writers of Jordan came out in defence of the progressive Egyptian men of letters and members of the press. In a statement, issued here, the association protests against the persecution of intellectuals for their political opinions. The writers of Jordan sent a cable to Cairo, expressing anxiety over the fate of their Egyptian colleagues and urging the authorities immediately to stop the repressive measures.

SOME ARAB REGIMES USE U.S. WEAPONS TO SUPPRESS PEOPLE

LD090922Y Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, June 8, TASS--President as-Sadat is trying to present the United States decision to supply new batches of arms to Egypt, Saudi Arabia as well as Israel as his own success which marks the beginning of a crisis in American-Israeli relations, writes the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH. But the Egyptian president, being deluded himself, is trying also to delude others. Washington has already stated more than once that no one in the world can play in the Middle East the role that is being played in the area by Israel which acts in the interests of the USA, the newspaper stresses. The very fact that the USA is supplying arms to Arab countries is nothing new. Some of the Arab regimes were receiving and continue to receive arms from the USA, but these arms have not been used in the interests of all Arabs. It was only sometimes because of some transient considerations and purely symbolically that these regimes took part in military actions against Israel.

Even a simple analysis of the use of American arms by certain Arab regimes shows that in the majority of cases these arms are used for suppressing the popular masses and for interference in the affairs of other peoples. Therefore, it is naive to expect that this time American arms shipments will be used by these regimes in the interests of the struggle of the Arab peoples, AL-BA'TH writes in conclusion.

SOVIET-IRAQI CONSULTATIONS ON ARMS RACE HELP IN BAGHDAD

LD081220Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Soviet-Iraqi consultations have taken place in Baghdad on some aspects of ending the arms race and disarmament. The main topic discussed was the question of limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean.

MATERIAL ON TURKISH PRIME MINISTER'S JUNE VISIT TO USSR

Personal Contacts, Economic Cooperation

LD082100Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Commentary by Yuriy Mukhaylamov: "Personal Contacts Constitute an Important Way of Further Strengthening Views and Trust"]

[Excerpts] Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit will arrive in the Soviet Union the second half of June at the invitation of the Soviet Government, the Soviet press reported today. The friendship and goodneighborliness between our countries in their bilateral relations reflects the prevailing policy of peaceful coexistence. Personal contacts play an important role in developing Soviet-Turkish relations. In every case, personal contacts have added new and important features to bilateral relations and have enabled making new decisions opening possibilities for multiple new advances. This has been the case every time. We hope the forthcoming Soviet-Turkish summit meetings will help further reinforce the understanding and trust between our neighboring countries.

As often stated by Soviet and Turkish leaders, economic ccoperation is (?positively) influencing political relations between our countries. As economic cooperation develops and grows deeper, trust, sincerity, and [word indistinct] increases between our two countries. Such development of Soviet-Turkish relations brirgs happiness to those who sincerely desire development of friendship and true goodneighborliness between our peoples.

YENI ULUS has stated that it feels very great (?satisfaction) that relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union are constantly developing and has appealed for the raising of these relations to an even higher level. Prime Minister Ecevit's recent statements also constitute a good example of this. As noted in these statements, developing and reinforcing friendly relations and reciprocal trust with the Soviet Union and other neighboring countries constitutes the foundation of the foreign policy of the Turkish Government.

The belief is increasingly maturing within various strata of Turkish society that the policy of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation with the Soviet Union--a policy proven by the experience of about 50 years--is in the national interests of the Turkish people and amounts to a contribution to strengthening detente in Europe and the whole world.

Document To Be Signed

LD070824Y Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, June 7, TASS--Turkey's prime minister, Bulent Ecevit, has returned from a fortnight foreign tour, during which he attended the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. At Istanbul airport he answered correspondents' questions on the content of the political document, which is planned to be signed during his coming official visit to the USSR. Bulent Ecevit said: "I think that the Soviet-Turkish document will formalize the friendly relations between the two countries, will make it possible to deepen friendly cooperation between Turkey and the Soviet Union in an atmosphere of mutual trust." The prime minister emphasized Turkey's determination to follow the independent foreign policy line which should not be subject to negative influence of transient factors.

MORE MATERIAL ON DEVELOPMENT OF SITUATION IN ZAIRE

Huang Hua Visit

LD081640Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1514 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

["Peking's Self-Exposure"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 June--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes: PRC Minister for Foreign Affairs Huang Hua has completed a 4-day visit to Zaire. "This visit has evoked surprise even in diplomatic circles in the Chinese capital, for it was not envisaged in the very full diplomatic schedule of the Chinese leaders," the AFP correspondent reported from Peking. "The decision about it was taken exclusively in connection with the recent events in Shaba."

The leader of Chinese diplomacy left the UN special session on disarmament and set off to Zaire at a time when the present Kinshasa regime was being criticized throughout the world. Huang Hua had only just arrived at the airport of the capital of Zaire when he, as London's DAILY TELEGRAPH reports, "summoned the journalists to him" and through a translator "made sharp attacks on Moscow". Then he went to Kolwezi, guarded by NATO soldiers with the help of whom the popular uprising was drowned in blood, and with blasphemous cynicism he expressed satisfaction at the "victory" that had been won against the "insurgents." Having returned to Kinshasa the Chinese minister let it be understood that the PRC together with the United States and other NATO countries will render military support to the regime of Mobutu whom the minister called the "sincere friend" of China....

Commenting upon this trip, foreign observers note that in the present situation in Zaire even many Western diplomats are refraining from visiting Kinshasa, as they do not wish to link their name with attempts to save the bankrupt regime which is held in power only with the help of NATO bayonets. But for the head of Chinese foreign policy the moment which is "delicate" for the West has been a suitable chance to prove to the organizers of the intervention in Shaba that Peking is pursuing a course which is much more rightwing than some of its Western European partners, and is not letting slip one single opportunity for blowing up anti-Sovietism. The visit of the Chinese minister to Zaire is equivalent to an approval by the Peking leadership of the NATO intervention into Shaba and has again exposed the pro-imperialist direction of the policies of the PRC and its readiness to ally itself with the forces of aggression, reaction and neocolonialism everywhere. It is interesting that the Chinese minister acquainted himself with military bases in Zaire and in particular in Shaba where the gigantic missile testing range of the OTRAG company is situated and which has long been of interest to China. According to a report of the British OBSERVER, the chairman of the board of this company, Kayser, has already conducted talks on the sale to China of a "spy satellite" if the tests in Shaba prove to be successful. Indeed the results of the first visit to the African Continent of the PRC minister of foreign affairs after the death of Mao Tse-tung are highly symptomatic.

External Involvement

LD082122Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1407 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

["Zaire: The Intervention Is Continuing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--The interference of the United States in the internal affairs of Zaire is assuming such proportions that American news media are more and more frequently comparing this African intervention with the Vietnam war.

The Los Angeles TIMES writes about " a frightful repetition of Vietnam by Washington." By sending U.S. servicemen to Zaire, the newspaper states, the U.S. is continuing to support the most reactionary forces in the African Continent.

According to news reports from Shaba Province in Zaire, the insurgents' actions are not ceasing, despite the operations of the NATO troops and the regular Zairian Army. The insurgents are finding shelter in the wooded terrain. Over the great part of the province a curfew is still in force. The airport of the province's main town, Lubumbashi, has been turned into a military base, according to ZANA, the Zambian news agency.

Via an "air bridge", whose expanded operation has been announced by the U.S. State Department, American military transport aircraft are delivering to Zaire fresh reinforcements of punitive forces operating in the guise of "an inter-African force", although it is well known that they are fully under the command of NATO. All the control of operations in Zaire by the North Atlantic bloc countries is being carried out by Washington. After a Moroccan contingent for the so-called "inter-African force" the airlifting to Zaire of Senegalese soldiers has begun.

Consignments of arms and military instructors are also being sent to Zaire from Egypt to take part in the punitive operations against the Shaba population. These arms include, inter alia, heavy artillery guns. This is not the first time that Cairo has been involved in unison with imperialist forces in the suppression of popular actions in Zaire. In the spring of last year, during the previous large popular uprising is Shaba, Egyptian flyers piloted aircraft in raids on the insurgent forces. The Egyptian minister of foreign affairs will be arrived in Zaire next week for talks on extending the involvement of Cairo in the struggle against the insurgents.

Observers are also drawing attention to the fact that simultaneously with the build-up of NATO forces and other reactionary forces in Zaire, there was to all intents and purposes the declaration by Huang Hua, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, who visited Zaire, of intent to provide support for the struggle against the rebels.

The Belgian DRAPEAU ROUGE notes that "the demonstrative support given in Zaire by the Chinese minister of foreign affairs is vivid evidence of Peking's political orientation." "China," the newspaper notes "is publicly confirming its support for this regime, which only remains in power thanks to direct military intervention by a number of Western powers, who are now implanting a permanent NATO presence in Africa."

PMAC OFFERS FULL AMNESTY TO GROUPS IN ERITREA

LD082121Y Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 8, TASS--During the four years of the revolution the Ethiopian people have scored impressive achievements in the struggle for building a new society of social justice and are determined to follow the path they have chosen. This was said here by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council of Ethiopia.

In his address to the nation he stressed that all progressive forces of the country, having rallied under the banner of the union of Marxist-Leninist organisations, are now making persistent efforts to create a proletarian party as an indispensable condition for the further advance of the Ethiopian revolution. At the same time, internal and external reaction, which is directed by international imperialism, never ceases its attempts to hold back revolutionary reforms in the country. Thus, in the northern Province of Eritrea, counterrevolutionary groupings are trying, in alliance with reactionary Arab regimes, to break the national unity and territorial integrity of the country and thus to strnagle the Ethiopian revolution.

The Government of Ethiopia, which is guided by the principled policy of ensuring equal rights for all nationalities, has taken course since the first days of the revolution toward regional autonomy for Eritrea, toward ensuring real equality for all the oppressed nationalities.

But the Eritrean groupings and the countries supporting them which are hostile toward the Ethiopean revolution have received our peace initiatives as a manifestation of weakness. Together with the Somalian aggressors and internal reaction they stage acts of economic sabotage and terror. As a result of these actions, 17 nationalised industrial establishments have been destroyed; scores of roads, bridges, dams wrecked; and over 13,000 Ethiopian servicemen and 33,000 civilians have been killed or wounded in the province over the last four years. More than 200,000 people had to leave the province. The damage caused is estimated at a total of 1.2 billion dollars.

At present, the situation in the province has deteriorated because of increased interference by reactionary regimes which supply the Eritrean groupings with NATO arms. They are helped by 60 American advisers as well as instructors from a number of Arab countries, Egypt included.

Revolutionary Ethiopia emphatically condemns these criminal manoeuvres and urges all peace-loving countries to come out against the collusion of the local reaction and international imperialism in the area of the Red Sea.

Ethiopia has not abandoned its principled policy and extends a hand of peace to the Eritrean groupings, he said. With this aim in view, the Provisional Military Administrative Council announces a full amnesty for those who took part in their activities, because they were misled, and who are now ready to take the side of the revolution. But if these conditions are not accepted, the people of Ethiopia must be ready for resolute struggle, stressed the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

REPORTS ON "REIGN OF TERROR' IN RHODESIA CITED

LD081146Y Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, June 8 TASS--Bloody terror is now reigning in racist Rhodesia, the Voice of Zimbabwe radio station reports. Units of the Smith punitives state wholesale round-ups of supporters of the Patriotic Front. Hundreds of Africans in the Salisbury suburbs were arrested and thrown into concentration camps. Tens of patriots were tortured to death in prisons and concentration camps.

The Patriotic Front stigmatized these new crimes of Smith and his puppets. In answer to outright genocide of the punitives, the liberation forces will step up the armed struggle against the oppressors, says a statement of the Patriotic Front.

PAPER PUBLISHES VIETNAMESE STATEMENT ON CHINESE IN SRV

LD081038Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Statement by the SRV Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Hanoi, 6 June--The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has published a statement on the question of persons of Chinese nationality in Vietnam.

In a statement by a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry representative on 27 May 1978 and in a note sent by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the PRC Foreign Ministry on 28 May 1978, the document says, the Vietnamese side advocated an end to the provocative propaganda that is undermining the friendship between the two peoples, and proposed that representatives of the parties and governments meet as soon as possible to discuss and settle differences on persons of Chinese nationality living in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese side was extremely surprised by the PRC Foreign Ministry note of 2 June to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in which the Chinese Government rejected the just and reasonable proposal of the Vietnamese side. At the same time, the Chinese note repeated unrealistic assertions and contained demands contrary to international law.

The Vietnamese side has frequently indicated that in the last 20 years or so, in accordance with the agreement concluded in 1955 between the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and the CCP Central Committee, persons of Chinese nationality have enjoyed in North Vietnam, the same rights and responsibilities as Vietnamese citizens. They have virtually become Vietnamese citizens.

In South Vietnam nearly all persons of Chinese nationality have taken Vietnamese citizenship and become Vietnamese of Chinese extraction. If the Chinese side now wants to change the agreement concluded in 1955 between the two parties concerning persons of Chinese nationality in the north, and also to review the historical problem regarding Vietnamese of Chinese extraction in the south, it would be reasonable for the Chinese side to begin talks with the Vietnamese side. If the Chinese side wants to send vessels to Vietnam to return persons of Chinese nationality to China, it must also conduct talks with the Vietnamese side promptly.

It is not difficult to settle the differences on this issue, but the Chinese side refuses to conduct talks, spreads fabrications that persons of Chinese nationality are subjected to "persecution, oppression and banishment" in Vietnam. and is launching a broad propaganda campaign to incite national hatred and arouse anti-Vietnamese sentiments among the Chinese people. The actions of the Chinese side are certainly deliberate and are aimed at creating difficulties in the building of socialism in Vietnam and undermining the age-old friendship between the peoples of China and Vietnam.

The Vietnamese party and government policy concerning persons of Chinese extraction living in Vietnam, the document stresses, is correct and consistent. It is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and conforms with the agreement concluded between the two parties and with the basic long-term interests of persons of Chinese extraction living in Vietnam. No fabrications or provocative maneuvers can change these facts.

On the basis of the friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, in the interests of those peoples and with the aim of creating favorable conditions for settling disagreements on the question of persons of Chinese extraction living in Vietnam, the Vietnamese Government states:

Persons of Chinese extraction, who for many decades have lived in complete harmony with the Vietnamese people in the national community of Vietnam and have shared joy and sorrow with each other, need not feel any anxiety and can remain peacefully in Vietnam, lead a normal life and together with the people of the entire country, participate in building socialism in Vietnam and build a happy, prosperous life for themselves; persons of Chinese extraction in North Vietnam, who have enjoyed the same rights and borne the same duties as Vietnamese citizens, and Vietnamese of Chinese extraction in South Vietnam, who want to leave Vietnam, will receive permission after fulfilling all exit procedures. Those who leave Vietnam will be allowed to take their personal property with them in accordance with the present laws and rules of the Vietnamese Government.

Persons of Chinese extraction living in South Vietnam who now want to leave Vietnam must fulfill all exit procedures in accordance with the laws and rules of the Vietnamese Government. Those who want to stay in Vietnam will be treated like all other persons of foreign extraction living in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese Government will permit Chinese vessels to call at ports designated by Vietnam to collect those persons of Chinese extraction living in Vietnam who want to leave Vietnam for China after the ships have fulfilled all procedures in accordance with current Vietnamese laws and rules concerning foreign vessels calling at Vietnamese ports. The first Chinese vessels will be allowed to call at Vietnamese ports from 20 June 1978.

The Vietnamese people and government have clearly demonstrated their good will and have shown that they attach great significance to the friendship between the two peoples. The Vietnamese people are firmly convinced that in spite of all the difficulties and complications created by the Chinese side, justice will triumph, perfidious intrigues will fail, and the precious friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China will undoubtedly be preserved.

Soviet Ministry Receives Note

LD081132Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1112 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--It is reported here that Nguyen Huu-khieu, SRV ambassador to the USSR, was received on Tuesday at the USSR Foreign Ministry. He delivered the text of the 5 June 1978 statement by the SRV Foreign Ministry relating to the latest provocative actions of the People's Republic of China toward Socialist Vietnam.

SRV Embassy Disseminates Statement

OW080305Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Vietnam expresses regret about China's position concerning the issue of Overseas Chinese residing in Vietnam. The Vietnamese Embassy in Peking has distributed a statement on this subject to reporters.

The statement points out: The Chinese side has failed to respond to Vietnam's proposal to settle the differences. On 5 June, the Vietnamese Government agreed to let Chinese ships enter Vietnamese ports to evacuate the Overseas Chinese who choose to leave Vietnam. At the same time, the Vietnamese side restated its proposal to hold negotiations. It called for an end to the hostile propaganda emanating from Peking and for negotiations between representatives of the two countries.

SRV NOTE TO CAMBODIA; NHAN DAN CITES CAMBODIAN RESPONSE

LD0816502 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 8, TASS--A note of June 6 of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] to the Foreign Ministry of Kampuchea was published here. The note reaffirms the striving of the people and Government of the Socialist [Republic of] Vietnam to settle speedily through talks questions pertaining to relations between the two countries.

The note of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV expresses regret that the Kampuchean side has not accepted specific proposals of the Government of the SRV for a meeting and talks to discuss questions connected with the working out and signing of documents on settlement of relations. The note of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV stresses that the Kampuchean side made absurd claims to Vietnam based on slanderous allegations, claims that the people and Government of the SRV reject resolutely since these claims are aimed at dragging out the frontier war on purpose and at undermining settlement of problems in relations between the two countries.

Wishing to put an immediate end to the armed conflict and bloodshed and to get down to a conference table, the Government of the SRV suggests that both sides should come out with a statement on ending the hostilities in borderline districts. On the same day, diplomatic representatives of Vietnam and Kampuchea must meet for talks in Vientiane or in some other capital suiting both sides.

The note expresses the hope that the Kampuchean Government will soon give a positive answer to this proposal.

Hanoi, June 8, TASS--The newspaper NHAN DAN published a commentary about the answer of the Kampuchean side to Vietnam's proposal to hold talks on settling the conflict between the two sides.

The Kampuchean authorities recently broke their prolonged silence and sent a note to the Vietnamese Government, the commentary says. It is regrettable, however, that in this note the Kampuchean leadership refuses to hold talks, persists with the hostile policy, drags out the conflict. The Kampuchean authorities made absurd, unacceptable claims. They demanded that the Vietnamese people should end "aggression and encroachments" on Kampuchea, which is something we never did. They arrogantly demanded the right to "follow over seven months the actions" of the Vietnamese people so as later, on the basis of these observations, to decide whether or not to hold the talks. Their logic can be compared to the logic of robbers who broke into a house, seized the property and demand the right to judge the owner on the basis of his conduct with regard to the robbers.

For what purpose do the Kampuchean authorities conduct the policy of national enmity and drag out the conflict with us? The interests of the forces of inperialism and reaction do not coincide with the interests of the peoples of indochina. Imperialists have no wish to put up with the existence of a united socialist independent Vietnam. The frontier conflict unleashed with the instigation of the forces of imperialism and reaction is an important part of the strategy of these forces. It was the purpose of dispersing our forces, of preventing us from mobilizing them for the country's rehabilitation. And the greater the difficulties against which Vietnam comes up, the greater the advantage for imperialists in implementing their strategic aims.

The Kampuchean authorities conduct the policy of destroying their own nation for the sake of implementing the alien strategy. The Kampuchean authorities do not have the independence of which they brag. They are pawns in the strategy of sinister forces.

It is obvious that there is not a single Vietnamese in the Kampuchean territory at present. Other forces came there and create calamities for the Kampucheans. The forces of imperialism and world reaction are perfidious and cruel, they sacrifice lives of Kampucheans to deepen the split between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

The Vietnamese Government and people hold the invariable position on settlement of relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea, the position of peaceful talks on the basis of lasting friendship of the peoples of the two countries.

FUKUDA, USSR MINISTER DISCUSS EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL TIES

LD081133Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 78 morning edition p 3 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 6 June TASS--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda received V.P. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, who was visiting Japan to familiarize himself with the country's higher education system. Questions of Soviet-Japanese relations were discussed during the conversation which took place and the mutual opinion was expressed that it is desirable to further develop exchanges in education and culture.

GUZHENKO ADDRESSES ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF USSR-JAPAN GROUP

OW080839Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The fourth all-union meeting of the Soviet-Japan Association opened yesterday in Moscow to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the association. Attending the meeting were some 180 delegates from 15 chapters of the association including renowned Japanologists, association officials and representatives of member organizations of the association.

At the opening ceremony, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Akira Shigemitsu, Munenori Akagi, chairman of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Association, and other Japanese representatives spoke.

Guzhenko, Minister of the Maritime Fleet and chairman of the Soviet-Japan Association, commented: [Begin recording of Guzhenko in Russian, fading into Japanese translation]

A review of the developments in Soviet-Japanese relations in the past 20 years shows that we can say, despite various difficulties and (?obstacles), that we have accomplished many things through joint efforts. Political contacts have been expanded, trade and economic cooperation have developed smoothly and scientific, technological and cultural interchanges have grown. However, there still are many tasks in order to actively and smoothly develop Soviet-Japanese relations and to make neighborliness and cooperation the foundation of Soviet-Japanese relations. Regrettably, we must admit that there are forces in Japan which do not advocate the development of Soviet-Japanese relations on the basis of neighborliness. As a matter of fact, those who take unfriendly actions against the Soviet Union are harming the interests of the Japanese people. [end recording]

Chairman Guzhenko also said that in its activities, the Soviet-Japan Association is providing an impetus to positive factors in Soviet-Japanese relations. Guzhenko also commented on fruitful exchanges with Japanese organizations that favor friendship with the Soviet Union and emphasized the sistership relations established between 16 Soviet cities and 17 Japanese cities.

Delegates adopted an appeal to the participants in a campaign in Japan calling for friendship with the Soviet Union. In the appeal, they called on Japanese supporters to expand their campaign and strengthen mutual relations to serve the interests of the peoples of the two countries and consolidate lasting peace and friendship in the Far East and the rest of the world. The all-union meeting of the association is scheduled to close today.

Friendship Society President's Comments

LD082224Y Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 8, TASS--"I support Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for the relaxation of tension, general and complete disarmament. They also fully meet the interests and aspirations of the Japanese people", Munenori Akagi, the president of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society, prominent public and political leader of Japan, said to a TASS correspondent.

Speaking recently in Prague, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, reaffirmed the Soviet Union's invariable desire to follow the road of peace. He suggested that "the war axe should be buried so deep into the ground that no sinister forces would ever be able to unearth it." The USSR is coming out consistently for stopping the further quantitative and qualitative growth of the armaments and armed forces of states with big military potentials. To achieve this, it has drawn up a whole program of measures.

All these proposals are extremely important for the peoples of the world, stressed Munenori Akagi. If an intensive arms race is continued on earth and new terrible types of arms developed, the world will find itself on the brink of a disaster.

One indication of the sincerity of the Soviet Union's desire to strengthen peace and security in the Far East, in the Pacific and throughout the world is the draft treaty it suggests on goodneighbour relations and friendship between the USSR and Japan. Expressing his opinion of this draft, Munenori Akagi stressed that the conclusion of such a treaty would promote the further development of relations between the two countries, relations which should be based on friendship between the peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union.

A discussion of the Soviet-suggested treaty, which in no way infringes the interests of other states, could become the first step toward the preparation of another important document, a peace treaty between the two countries, Munenori Akagi said. He set forth a number of considerations on this score.

Speaking of the Japanese-Chinese draft treaty of peace and friendship, Munenori Akagi expressed apprehensions in connection with China's attempts, which is trying to establish a united front against the USSR, to draw Japan into its dangerous strategy.

I think, he said, that this treaty should not be anti-Soviet in character but its provision on "joint opposition to the hegemonism" of a quite definite third country is directed against the Soviet Union. The signing of this treaty on Peking's terms would seriously undermine Japan's independence and sovereignty and would lead to a worsening of relations with the USSR. Therefore, I am against such a provision and I hope that such views will prevail among the Japanese public.

Munenori Akagi, who is staying in the Soviet Union in connection with the 20th anniversary of the USSR-Japan Society, highly assessed the development of ties between the public of the two countries. Relations in this field, he said, are developing positively. This is evidenced by the successful realisation of major joint economic projects.

JAPANESE PAPER CRITICIZES JAPAN-U.S.-PRC ALLIANCE

LD0811037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Newspaper AKAHATA Gives a Warning"]

[Text] Tokyo, 3 June--Japan's AKAHATA has published a criticism of Peking's foreign policy maneuvers aimed against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

At the recent Japanese-U.S. talks, the newspaper writes, the Japanese prime minister was told that "there is no problem for the U.S. side with respect to actions against hegemonism" and that the United States actively agrees to the conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese treaty on "peace and friendship." The issue of "hegemonism," the newspaper stresses, is, as is well known, a key one at the talks on the conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese treaty. The active support expressed by the U.S. leaders is qualified by Washington's awareness that the "hegemonism" on which China insists, proceeding from its anti-Soviet positions, does not affect the imperialist course of U.S. foreign policy and is unrelated to the natural principle of international politics--opposing every sort of interference affecting other countries.

Reporting the Chinese leaders' desire to knock together a tripartite anti-Soviet alliance of the United States, Japan and China, the newspaper writes that Peking approves of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance and covertly opposes the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Asia.

The Peking leaders, the newspaper continues, have been producing eulogies of U.S. policy in Asia. An example of this is China's approval of Japanese-U.S. military cooperation. It is well known, AKAHATA notes, that during Nixon's visit to China in 1972, Peking sharply changed its former position and began to approve U.S. strategy in Asia and the Pacific region.

As an example of Peking's anti-Soviet maneuvers, the newspaper cites the statements by Chinese leaders during talks with U.S. and Japanese delegations that visited the PRC recently. AKAHATA observes that during Teng Hsiao-ping's conversation with a group of U.S. journalists from UPI, he stressed the common anti-Soviet interests of China, the United States and Japan and hinted at the need for joint actions by the three countries against the USSR. In other words, the newspaper comments, the United States is a force with which, in Peking's opinion, it is possible to unite.

At this meeting Teng Hsiao-ping also stated that he agreed with the opinion of M. Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, that China is "an Eastern NATO" and emphasized the joint strategic interests of China and the United States regarding Japan.

Receiving (I. Kono), leader of the New Liberal Club (one of Japan's political formations), Teng Hsiao-ping stated: "We agree with the buildup of Japan's Self-Defense Forces and with Japan's maintenance of good relations with the United States. I base this comment on global considerations."

It is clear, the newspaper stresses, that these "global considerations" signify the Peking leaders' specific strategy concerning the Soviet Union and China's attempts to create a united anti-Soviet front including the United States and Japan.

Undoubtedly, AKAHATA writes, the U.S. administration is using these anti-Soviet intrigues of Peking's for its own interests.

Under these conditions, when China is seeking to involve Japan in its anti-Soviet strategy, it is extremely important to retain the independence of Japanese diplomacy, the newspaper stresses.

It criticizes Peking's "theory of the three worlds," calling it an unscientific viewpoint which consigns to oblivion the antagonism between imperialism and the anti-imperialist forces and justifies and embellishes U.S. imperialism.

U.S. ENCOURAGES RESUMPTION OF JAPAN-PRC TREATY TALKS

OW0804411Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] The Japanese Government has announced plans to resume negotiations with the PRC on the so-called peace and friendship treaty. According to Japanese newspapers, administration officials and LDP leaders, as well as the public, are divided over the proposed treaty. Nevertheless, the government is about to move toward resumption of negotiations. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Afonin writes:

Why did the government decide to resume treaty negotiations despite the lack of a domestic consensus? The answer lies in Japan's foreign relations. As is known, for the past few years China has been increasing its pressure on Japan, sometimes outrageously, to achieve the early conclusion of the treaty. In so doing, PRC officials unhesitatingly resorted to acts that the Japanese public correctly viewed as interference in Japan's domestic affairs. The latest example is PRC Ambassador Fu Hao's criticism of Prime Minister Fukuda. He said the prime minister was "indecisive" on the negotiations and was "delaying" their resumption.

However, because the Chinese pressure failed to produce the desired result, the PRC leadership developed another approach to Japan from another direction--the United States. According to Japanese newspapers, during his recent meeting with Prime Minister Fukuda, President Carter made clear that the United States would welcome the conclusion of the Japan-China treaty. Furthermore, judging from newspaper reports, it seems reasonable to conclude that Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Brzezinski expressed similar support during his Tokyo meeting with Prime Minister Fukuda.

Japan apparently cannot afford to defy the United States, its ally under the security treaty which is a political and military treaty. At first glance, the situation appears quite strange: The United States is pushing Japan to conclude a treaty with a country with which it has not yet completely normalized relations. However, a review of Brzezinski's recent visit to Peking will make things clear.

During this visit, it became clear that the United States and China have identical or similar positions on many international issues, particularly on their relations with the Soviet Union. The United States is apparently pleased with the Peking leadership's frenzied anti-Soviet policy, regarding it as an assurance that the projected Japan-China treaty is not inconsistent with U.S. policy.

The U.S.-blessed treaty, ostentatiously called a treaty of "peace and friendship," in fact is unrelated to the interests of peace in the Far East and Pacific region. In fact, it will only add to tensions there. The Peking leadership does not conceal its intention to incorporate the notorious hegemony clause into the treaty, thus making it an openly anti-Soviet treaty. If Japan accepts the Chinese term, it will be forced onto the track of the PRC policy line.

The fact that the hegemony clause is anti-Soviet in nature has been pointed out by official U.S. quarters that openly support the treaty. The United States seems to regard the Japan-China treaty as an important instrument with which to aggravate the confrontation between China and world socialism.

Meanwhile, revealing the true nature of the Japan-China treaty even more clearly, contacts between the military authorities of the two countries have increased recently. So far, only retired Japanese officers have visited China. They have been warmly received there. Furthermore, China has been patiently asking Japanese officers on active duty, including general officers, to visit China. Meanwhile, influential monopoly capitalists in Japan are more openly calling for arms sales by Japan to foreign countries, including China.

When these facts about China's increasing contacts with the United States and Japan on military affairs are considered, we should be cautious concerning the motives behind the conclusion of the Japan-China treaty. Peking openly declared that preparations for war represent the (?present) direction of its policy. This kind of treaty, especially when combined with the Japan-U.S. security treaty, will seriously complicate the situation in the Far East. It should be recalled that Japan had treaties with the most aggressive countries in the world--the anti-Commintern pact and the Japan-Germany-Italy treaty of alliance. These treaties produced no benefits at all.

JAPAN DENOUNCES SOVIET MILITARY MANEUVERS IN KURIL ISLANDS

For KYODO and AFP reports on official Japanese reaction to the Soviet military maneuvers that began 5 June on Etorofu Island see the Japan section of the 7 June and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

KOSYGIN MEETS WITH PARTY OFFICIALS IN IVANOVO

LD081804Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with members of the Ivanovsky Obkom and first secretaries of the gorkoms and raykoms in Ivanovo today. Key issues concerning the development of the oblast's economy were discussed. Noting the immense work carried out by the party in improving agriculture, Comrade Kosygin drew the attention of the participants in the conference to the existing possibilities for increasing the culture of farming and thereby insuring an increase in the yield of agricultural crops, particularly on reclaimed land. This would enable a more rapid fulfillment of the task laid down by the party Central Committee to substantially increase the production and supply to the population of vegetables, potatoes, meat and other products in the oblasts of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. There was also an exchange of views on questions concerning further technical progress in industry, particularly on increasing the effectiveness and quality of production and on the all-round economy of fuel, energy and raw materials.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin stressed that the efforts by oblast party organizations and all labor collectives should be directed toward insuring the successful fulfullment of the tasks of the plan for economic and social development as well as socialist pledges for 1978 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Departs Ivanovo for Moscow

LD090906Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0855 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Ivanovo, 9 June, TASS-Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was visiting Kostramskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts, today left Ivanovo for Moscow.

KUZNETSOV ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE

LD081347Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "A Conference-Seminar in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] A conference-seminar of secretaries of the Supreme Soviet Presidiums of union and autonomous republics and leading workers in the machinery of these Presidiums began in the Kremlin in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on 6 June. The conference was opened by M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A report on basic questions of the work of Soviets of People's Deputies in implementing the requirements of the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of union and autonomous republics was delivered by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Pesidium.

The conference will go on until 8 June. Taking part in its work are M.A. Yasnov and A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; N.A. Petrovichev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committe Organizational Party Work Section; leaders of several USSR ministries and departments; workers in the CPSU Central Committee and the machinery of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; secretaries of the Moscow and Leningrad gorispolkoms and oblispolkoms.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS KAZAKH PARTY CONFERENCE IN ALMA-ATA

LD081240Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A republican conference has been held in Alma-Ata for the staff of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Kazakhstan Communist Party and secretaries of primary party organizations. They discussed the further perfection of work on documents and letters from working people at party committees in the republic in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the directions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Those taking part in the conference exchanged their work experience on documents and letters from working people.

Taking part in the conference was Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

SOVIET LAWYER EXPLAINS SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

LD081548Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

["English transcript" of unidentified Radio Moscow reporter's interview with Fedor (Pirshin), a lawyer from the Prosecution Department of the Soviet Procurator's Office--date and place of interview not given; first two paragraphs are introduction]

[Text] The Soviet Union has investigating bodies that initiate criminal trials, and these bodies are controlled by the Procurator's Office. The Soviet Procurator's Office is an independent system of government bodies headed by the General Procurator's Office of the Soviet Union. Prosecuting attorneys are responsible only to the General Procurator's Office and are independent of any local bodies. The main function of this office is to see to it that all the Soviet laws are observed. During preliminary investigations the prosecutor makes sure that no citizen is illegally brought to court on criminal charges. He likewise makes sure that there is no violation of his rights. The prosecutor sees to it that all crimes should be brought to light and that all criminals should be made to answer before the law.

An arrest can be made only with the sanction of the prosecutor. Official written charges must be filed within 2 days of a suspect's arrest. The prosecutor also sees to it that the rights of all those involved in the trial are upheld. It is especially important to uphold the defendant's right to have a lawyer. And in the Soviet Union the prosecutor makes sure that not only the evidence against the defendant is gathered but also the arguments in his defense as well.

[Question] What is the legal period for the investigation of criminal cases?

[Answer] Preliminary investigation of criminal cases must last no longer than 2 months. If necessary, the prosecutor of an autonomous republic, a region or a district has the right to extend the investigation for another 2 months--not longer. The investigation can be further extended only with the sanction of the prosecutor of the republic or the General Procurator's Office. After the investigation, the defendant must be shown all the evidence against him. During the trial, no surprise evidence--so to say--can be brought up in the courtroom. If the prosecutor decides that there exists enough evidence against the defendant, then he permits the case to go to court.

[Question] And what kind of cases is the prosecutor involved in?

[Answer] The prosecutor must take part in all criminal cases that might involve the death sentence. In cases of crimes of particular danger to the state he must take part too; and crimes committed by minors. And also when the judge feels that it is necessary to have the prosecutor take part.

[Question] Exactly what is the role of the prosecutor in court?

[Answer] During the trial the prosecutor must take part in establishing the truth. He examines whether the acts the defendant has been charged with really were committed or not, whether these acts were of a criminal nature and whether the defendant himself is guilty. He examines the evidence giving the time, place and the way in which a crime was said to be committed, and he tries to learn the extenuating circumstances that might lighten the charges and lessen a sentence. He tries to get to know all the information about the defendant's personality and the extent of the damage done. To obtain this information the prosecutor questions the defendant, witnesses, experts, and he may ask to have documents of the case read out aloud. The prosecutor also gives his opinion on questions that may come up in court. If additional investigation is necessary, the prosecutor can ask that the case should be postponed until further investigations are completed. After all the questioning is over, the prosecutor makes his final address to the court. His aim is to prove that the charges against the defendant are correct, based on evidence gained from both the preliminary and courtroom investigations. He then gives his opinion on what the sentence should be.

[Question] Soviet law states that the prosecutor must see to it that the court passes sentences in accordance with the law. What does that mean in practice?

[Answer] Well, it is the job of the prosecutor to initiate appeals against illegal and unsubstantiated sentences. In fact, the prosecutor can take the appeal all the way up to the country's highest court. I want to give you one example: Recently, the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union ruled in favor of the appeal from the General Procurator's Office in the case of (Arif Kadirov). This young man's younger brother was confronted in the street by a very drunken man. When (Arif) saw that the man wanted to pick a fight with his brother he pushed him away. The drunken man fell down and never got up again. He died from a brain hemorrhage. Now the Municipal Court in Bokhara passed a verdict of premeditated murder and sentenced him to 9 years in prison. However, everything came out alright for the young man. The case was reviewed by the various courts in Uzbekistan and finally went all the way up to the Supreme Court, which concluded that (Arif Kadirov) was not guilty.

IZVESTIYA SEMINAR FOR JOURNALISTS OPENS 6 JUN

LD081349Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Seventh All-Union Seminar"]

[Text] The Seventh All-Union Seminar of Journalists on "The Production of Consumer Goods and the Tasks of the Press" opened in the conference room of the IZVESTIYA editorial office on 6 June.

Taking part in the seminar, which is being held by the CPSU Central Committee propaganda, light and food industry, trade and domestic services, and planning and finance organs sections; the Moscow Gorkom; the Moskovskiy Obkom; and the IZVESTIYA editorial office, are workers from central, republican, kray and oblast newspapers and journals, television radio, TASS and NOVOSTI.

reports on the problems of increasing production and improving the product mix and the quality of consumer goods are being delivered to the participants in the seminar [illegible] responsible party workers, leaders of several ministries and departments, and workers in leading enterprises of Moskovskaya Oblast.

BRIEFS

VAGODNINSKIY RAYKOM CHANGES--A plenum of the Vagodninskiy Raykom today discussed organizational matters. The plenum released First Secretary Utin from his duties as first secretary, member of the Bureau and of the raykom due to his transfer to other work. Secretary Tarasyuk was elected first secretary of the Raykom. Obkom First Secretary Shayturov and Obkom Bureau member Ustinov attended the plenum. [Irkutsk Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW]

YEREVAN-LVOV AIR LINK--A new air link has been inaugurated between Yerevan and Lvov. There are now 40 air links connecting Yerevan with other cities in the country. Lvov is the seventh industrial center in the Ukraine to be connected by air to Yerevan with regular flights of TU-134 planes. This year an entire range of flights was begun, among which the Yerevan-Sverdlovsk-Irkutsk flight by the TU-134 is the longest. Another route was begun to Ulyanovsk. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD]

STAVROPOLSKIY KRAY TV PROGRAMS--A regular relay of the fourth program of Central Television started today in Stavropolskiy Kray. The program is now available to almost 50 percent of the kray's population. By the beginning of the school year, the scientific programs of Central Television will also be relayed. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD]

NEW ESTONIAN LUTHERAN BISHOP--Tallin, 7 June, TASS--Edgar Haak has been elected the new bishop and head of the church in place of Alfred Tooming, who recently died. The new bishop was elected at a general assembly of the Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tallin. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

FINANCE MINISTRY SAYS BUDGET WILL REMAIN 'DEFICITLESS'

LD081834Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1130 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The national budget of the Soviet Union will remain deficitless [as heard], just like in the previous years, announced the Finance Ministry in Moscow. The profits will top the planned target because of a surplus in industrial output. The bulk of the state's revenues is made up of the enterprises' profits. Taxes from the population constitute a mere 9 percent of the budget. The steadily growing revenues enable the administration to systematically raise pay and keep down prices for consumer goods.

BRIEFS

SCIENTISTS STUDY SEA POLLUTION--An expedition of scientists from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Institute of the Biology of the Southern Seas has begun work in the Black Sea on board the research vessel Miklukho-Maklay according to a program based on the party and government decision on combatting pollution in the Black and Azov sea basins. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD]

FAR EAST AIR SERVICES--According to Kurbanov, chief of the Magadan Aeroflot Office, the number of flights to Moscow from Magadan will remain the same as last year, or eight flights a week with a stop in Krasnoyarsk. A new Magadan-Krasnodar service began on 13 May with stops in Novosibirsk and Sverdlovsk. There will be no more direct Magadan-Leningrad flights because the former Petropavlovsk-Magadan-Leningrad flights will be serviced by the new Tu-154 aircraft which cannot land at Magadan Airport. Flights to Leningrad will have to be made via IL-18 aircraft to Khabarovsk and then to Leningrad on the newly inaugurated flight via an IL-62. IL-18 flights will continue to link Magadan with Petropavlovsk, and there will be 10 vacancies to Petropavlovsk daily. After 1 July the IL-18 will be taken out of service and this route will be served three times a week by AN-24 aircraft. There will be no increase in the frequency of flights to northern areas. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 27 May 78 OW]

LIGHT INDUSTRY CONFERENCE--Leading workers of the Ukraine's light industry met in Kiev on 5 June at a republic-level conference to discuss measures to improve the efficiency and quality of the work of the republic's light industry associations and enterprises in light of the decisions of the December 1977 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the advice and recommendations given by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during the Siberian and Far East tour and in the speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress. Ukrainian Minister of Light Industry Kasyanenko gave a report. The conference was addressed by Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary Pogrebnyak. The proceedings were attended by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Stepanenko and USSR Deputy Minister of Light Industry Gritsenko. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU]

RESOLUTION OUTLINES RULES, INCENTIVES FOR 1978 HARVEST

LD061001Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 78 Morning Edition pp 1-2 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Insure the Gathering of the Harvest, Procurements of Agricultural Produce and Fodder in 1978 and the Successful Overwintering of Livestock in the 1978-1979 Period."

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers noted that the successful and efficient performance of the harvest; the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans to purchase grain and other crop growing products and insuring their transportation and preservation; the substantial increase in procurements of high quality coarse and succulent fodder to satisfy the requirements of public stockraising and livestock which is the personal property of kolkhoz members, workers and office workers; the creation of reserve stocks of fodder in every kolkhoz and sovkhoz; and the organization of preparations for the successful overwintering of livestock; as well as the timely delivery of harvesting equipment, tractors, vehicles, spare parts, petroleum products and other material and technical resources needed during the harvest to agricultural and water resources management; the procurement of and the mechanization of stockraising and fodder production, constitute the most important state task of party, soviet, agricultural, trade union and Komsomol organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, procurement and transportation organizations and industrial enterprises.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Minister required the Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers of union republics; the USSR Ministry of Agriculture; the USSR Ministry of Land Reclmation and Water Resources; the All-Union Selkhoztekhnika; the USSR Ministry of Procurement; the USSR Ministry of Food Industry, the Tsentrosoyuz; party kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms; the Councils of Ministers of autonomous republics and Executive Committees of local Soviets of People's Deputies; local agricultural organs; and leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and procurement and transportation organizations, to insure the timely preparation of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and procurement and transportation organizations for the harvest and the procurement of agricultural produce and fodder in 1978, as well as the successful overwintering of livestock during 1978-1979. The following measures are necessary:

--To elaborate and implement measures to insure the production of high quality agricultural produce and to avoid waste in the harvest and in transporting produce to the threshing floors, procurement centers and storage sites; to insure the complete preservation of all grain crops and their proper usage, especially for winter crops and corn; taking into account the conditions which arise, to specify targets for the procurement of fodder to insure more complete supplies for livestock in the 1978-1979 wintering period, directing particular attention to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for the procurement of hay, cured hay, silage, grass meal and granulated and briquetted fodder on every farm, as well as the specification of all reserves for the supplementary stockpiling and rational use of fodder resources on farms; to allocate areas of fodder crops to mechanized feed-supply teams and units, providing them with the necessary equipment and fertilizers to obtain high harvests;

To organize, with the procurement of coarse fodder, its transportation to livestock wintering sites to insure that the transportation of fodder to livestock units is completed before livestock are stalled, as well as to adopt the necessary measures to protect fodder against fire and theft; and to complete by 1 November 1978 the veterinary inspection of all livestock being overwintered and the implementation of the set of veterinary preventive measures to avoid disease among animals.

In several oblasts, krays and republics a lack of organization and slowness in preparing equipment is permitted. As a result, every year a substantial number of machines are unavailable for the harvest and procurement. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers has instructed party, soviet and agricultural organs to adopt concrete measures to accelerate repair rates. No later than 2 weeks before the harvesting of agricultural crops and the procurement of fodder, all farms must bring into complete readiness the tractors, combines, reapers, mowing machines, and other harvesting equipment, grain dryers, transportation resources, and also fixed and mobile technical servicing centers, devoting particular attention to the quality of repairs. They must insure the efficient operation of dispatch communications and adopt measures for the timely preparation of stock-raising premises, fodder shops, warehouse premises, silage and cured hay stores, drying centers and the equipment for these installations.

It is proposed to insure the broad introduction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the latest methods of organizaing labor in harvesting and in fodder procurement and to man harvesting and transportation units with highly qualified machine operators. Socialist competition must be launched broadly among workers engaged in the harvest to achieve the highest labor productivity with high-quality work and maximum use of harvest machinery.

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and other machine-building ministries are instructed to organize continuous operation of the centers and bases for servicing equipment under guarantee. They must equip the centers and bases with the necessary quantity of spare parts, assemblies and units for the on-the-spot repair of harvest machinery which breaks down.

Attention is directed to the need for the timely procurement of fodder on all areas of sown grasses and natural meadows, as well as in ravines, river meadows, forest areas, roadside belts and other grassy areas and the maximum use as fodder of sugar beet tops, potatoes, vegetable waste, straw, chaff, and waste from the food industry and public catering. In transhumance farming regions, the necessary measures must be taken to procure and create reserve stocks of fodder on the winter pastures.

The Councils of Ministers of union republics, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the All-Union Selkhoztekhnika and other ministries and departments which carry out construction and installation on sovkhozes and kolkhozes are instructed to adopt the necessary measures to accelerate the construction and commissioning of stock areas and fodder shops provided for in the 1978 plan, insuring their commissioning not later than November 1978. To this end they must insure the supply of complete sets of technical and other equipment to sites nearing completion.

The All-Union Selkhoztekhnika and the Councils of Ministers of union republics must extend work on the repair and technical servicing of stockraising machinery and machines for the processing and preparation of fodder on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and insure the creation in regional selkhoztekhnika associations of the necessary exchange stock of assemblies, units and complex vehicles and equipment for livestock units.

The USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry is instructed to complete the repair and preparation of meat-processing enterprises by the season for the main supply of livestock and poultry--not later than 1 August, and for poultry units--not later than 1 July 1978, to man these enterprises with qualified workers and specialists, to organize the continuous working of meat and poultry units for the reception and processing of livestock, poultry and rabbits, as well as to guarantee the preservation of the live weight and fatness of the animals and poultry received.

The Councils of Ministers of union republics and the All-Union Selkhoztekhnika are instructed to make available for the 1978 harvest truck columns for Selkhoztekhnika enterprises and to have two drivers per truck.

USSR ministries and departments which produce trucks, harvesting and other agricultural vehicles and spare parts for them, technical rubber articles, equipment and materials are instructed to insure their ahead-of-schedule manufacture and dispatch to agricultural and water resources enterprises in the time laid down by the resolution.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes and enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry for Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Procurement, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the Central Union and the All-Union Selkhozteknika have been allocated additional machines, tool, petroleum products, spare parts, chemical means of protecting plants, technical rubber and electric goods, tires, hardware, metal and other materials.

The delivery of rolled metal, pipes, supplies, provisions and sets of goods will be given priority for enterprises and organizations producing machinery, tools and spare parts for agriculture.

The union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the All-Union Selkhoztekhnika are required by the time of the 1978 harvest to stockpile fuel and lubricating materials in quantities sufficient to insure the uninterrupted work of the tractor pool, to establish strict control over the use and storage of petroleum products in farms and also to take measures for the economic expenditure of fuel and lubricating materials in strict accordance with the operative norms.

The union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurement and the All-Union Selkhoztekhnika are requested to take the necessary measures to insure the speediest weighing and unloading of grain from large-load trucks and truck trains and rail cars, to staff the technical control departments of grain reception enterprises with the number of laboratory workers required to insure the timely and correct determination of the grain quality, primarily hard wheat grain; to insure the formation of transport teams and truck detachments out of truck trains to transport agricultural products; to appoint kolkhozes and sovkhozes to grain reception enterprises for giving grain to the state; to draw up and confirm schedules for transportation (taking into account round-the-clock work, and to create operative control groups in rayons, krays and the republics that will guide the transportation of grain and improve the use of motor transportation.

The union republic Councils of Ministers are permitted to use in harvesting the loading vehicles and trailers of enterprises, institutions and organizations with driver personnel and emergency spares, except trucks of the ministries and departments on the fixed list.

A scale has been determined for payments for rail transportation of trucks and trailers being sent to the harvest. The pay scale has been retained for owners and drivers of trucks used for grain transportation, including the transportation of grain from remote grain reception enterprises to mainline enterprises and of seeds of oil crops, sugar beets, cotton and other agricultural products of the 1978 harvest and also silage and for the journey of drivers from their main work place to their temporary work and back, which was operative in 1977. This scale has also been extended to the transportation of cured hay.

It is proposed to organize round-the-clock loading of trucks for the transportation of grain and other agricultural products. The Councils of Ministers of the union and autonomous republics, the krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms are instructed to insure the manning of driver personnel for all trucks involved in the harvest, using two drivers for every truck and when necessary attracting drivers from other sectors of the national economy.

It is envisaged to retain for truck drivers, repairs workers, machine operators, leaders of truck columns and controllers of truck units and also for truck drivers of kolkhozes and interkolkhoz enterprises and organizations commandeered for removal of grain and other agricultural products, silage and cured hay, 75 percent of their average wage but not less than the basic wage rate of the place of their main work throughout the time of their mission. The fixed sums are paid by the enterprises, institutions and organizations at the main work place of these workers, but the drivers commandeered from kolkhozes and interfarm enterprises and organizations are paid by their work place in the organizations and farms at the harvest. In connection with this, commandeered workers are not paid per diem and accomodation allowances.

An additional bonus of 25 percent of the basic wage rate, fixed in accordance with the work results of each shift on condition that the shift target is fulfilled within the prescribed work time, has been established for drivers working on large-capacity trucks and trucks with trailers (tandem trailer trucks) transporting grain and other agricultural products of the 1978 harvest.

In addition to previously fixed scales for bonuses for drivers for the overfulfillment of production norms, bonus awards have been introduced for drivers working on the transportation of grain and sugar beets from combines and to procurement points in two shifts (two drivers per truck) and for insuring continuous work by trucks for at least 20 hours a day. The bonus is fixed on the scale of 20 percent of their basic wage rate, while in Siberia, the Urals, the Lower and Middle Volga region and the virgin land regions of the Kazakh SSR, the bonus for drivers working on grain transportation will be 40 percent of the basic wage rate. Bonuses are to be computed in accordance with the daily work results on condition that the daily target is fulfilled and that the truck is handed over in good condition for work the next day. The payment to drivers of the bonuses stipulated by this resolution is effected by the enterprises and organizations to which they are assigned.

It is stipulated that the tractor and machine operators of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises working on combines and other harvesting units in harvesting grain and pulse crops, perennial grass seeds, long-staple flax silage and fodder crops are to be given 2-4 quintals of grain (free of charge) for fulfilling the seasonal norm fixed in the farm if they bring in the harvest in good condition and without losses. It is also planned to give grain to other combine harvester and harvesting unit workers. A tractor and machine operator working on a tractor will receive 50 percent of the amount of grain allocated to a tractor and machine operator working on a combine harvester, while a truck driver will receive 70 percent of this amount and every stacker 50 percent. Here, if so desired, wages in kind may be replaced by money amounting to the cost of the additional grain at delivery prices.

It is planned to allocate up to 0.5 kg of grain, depending on yield and harvesting conditions, and up to 1.5 kg of peas from every hectare harvested to tractor and machine operators working on reapers when they are cutting the grain crops into swatches on the farms of Siberia, the Urals, the Far East and the virgin land regions of Kazakhstan during the first 7 days and in remaining regions during the first 5 days of the mass harvesting of each crop.

The directors of sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises have been authorized to sell up to 10 percent of the harvest of potatoes, vegetables, fruits, grapes, berries, and melons to pay the wages of permanent sovkhoz workers and of workers enlisted for the harvest of these crops at their planned prime cost and at prices no higher than retail prices.

It is recommended that these types of incentives for the workers of sovkhozes and other state enterprises also be applied in kolkhozes.

With a view to intensifying the material interest of the workers of the harvesting and transportation complexes in carrying out the harvest rapidly and without losses, the union republic Councils of Ministers, by agreement with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, have been authorized to introduce as an experiment in 1978 in the sovkhozes and other state agriculture enterprises the payment of the labor of the complexes, workers under conditions dependent on the average actual wage of tractor and machine operators working on combines or other harvesting units (disregarding the allowance for the class to which they belong).

The size of wages for master-asjusters, workers providing the technical servicing for harvesting units, and tractor and machine operators employed in other work within the complex is determined in percentages of the average wage of tractor and machine operators working on harvesting units, proceeding from the correlation between the basic wage rates fixed for these workers and the basic wage rate of the tractor and machine operator.

The payment for truck drivers servicing the harvesting units is up to 80 percent, payment for the labor of complex chiefs is up to 120 percent and that of their assistants up to 80 percent of the average wage of tractor and machine operators working on harvesting units.

Harvesting and transport complex workers are paid under the above-mentioned system in accordance with high-quality work and also on condition that the total wages of all the working people in the complex per unit of produce gathered in does not exceed the corresponding total wages which would be added in accordance with the existing wage conditions.

Union republic Councils of Ministers have the right, as an exception, to enlist in 1978, on the basis of republics', krays' and oblasts' internal resources and the consent of farm leaders, the able-bodied population of cities and workers in settlements and rural populated centers for agricultural work and for work at grain reception enterprises.

It is prescribed that workers and employees enlisted for agricultural work and for work at grain reception centers in 1978, in accordance with the present resolution, will retain 50 percent of their average monthly earnings at their primary place of work. The above-mentioned sums are paid by enterprises and organizations at the workers' and employees' primary work places out of their own funds. In this connection, workers and employees enlisted for agricultural work and for work at grain-reception enterprises are not paid per diem or accommodation allowances.

Union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to provide cultural, everyday and medical services for workers who come for the harvest, and to use them rationally while strictly observing the labor protection rules. They are also instructed to establish the procedure for paying the wages and traveling expenses of the above-mentioned workers.

The beet-sowing union republic Councils of Ministers, in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of Railways, are ordered to examine and solve the question of organizing, before 1 September 1978, extra beet-reception centers near railroad stations and hard roads to reduce the distance of sugar beet shipments and cut down the time taken for deliveries from kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Union republic Councils of Ministers are permitted to pay tractor and machine operators and other machine operators who go out in 1978 to do harvest work and procure coarse fodder on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in other republics, krays and oblasts the cost of the return journey to the temporary work place and their average earnings for the time spent traveling and for the first 3 days on their arrival at the sovkhoz or kolkhoz. The above-mentioned machine operators are to be paid in sovkhozes in accordance with the norms and rates operating on the given sovkhozes. These working people are to retain 75 percent of their average earnings in accordance with their primary place of work. In this connection machine operators who are sent on assignment are not paid per diem and accommodation allowances.

Kolkhozes are recommended to pay machine operators sent on assignment in accordance with the norms and rates operating on sovkhozes.

Machine operators sent on assignment from kolkhozes are given an earnings increment for their length of service in their specialty, the size of the increment being fixed according to their primary place of work. The above-mentioned increment is paid by the farms to which the machine operators are assigned for the harvest.

The Ministry of Railways is instructed to ship, between 1 October 1978 and 1 May 1979, in accordance with union republic Councils of Ministers' claims for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises, coarse fodder procured in other republics, krays and oblasts, in accordance with a tariff which is 50 percent lower than the existing tariff, no penalties being exacted for underloading freight cars in terms of their capacity when fully loaded with pressed coarse fodder.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers are given the right to permit kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises to sell up to 10 quintals of grain for cash at state purchasing prices to tractor and machine operators who have come to harvest the crops in the virgin lands of the RSFSR and Kazakhstan and who have fulfilled the seasonal output norm on combines in these areas. They are also permitted to sell to tractor and machine operators and assistant tractor and machine operators who have failed to fulfill the seasonal norm the minimum quantity of grain, at the discretion of the sovkhoz director of kolkhoz board, depending upon the fulfillment of the seasonal norm on combines.

The USSR Minister of Procurement is permitted in 1978, as an exception, at the grain-reception enterprises attached to the station, to accept from tractor and machine operators and their assistants and from truck drivers who have come to gather the harvest in the virgin land regions of the RSFSR and the Kazakh SSR, up to 14 quintals of the grain they have earned, and from those who have come to gather the harvest in other regions--up to 4 quintals of grain per person, upon presentation of a certificate from the farms relating to the quantity of grain earned during the gathering of the harvest, and to issue to these people an equal quantity of grain at their permanent place of residence.

The union republic Councils of Ministers are permitted to enlist for work in 1978 during the most strenuous periods of work on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, tractors and gasoline road tankers with their drivers and also tractor and machine operators and truck drivers from industrial, transportation and other enterprises and from establishments and organizations without detriment to the fulfillment of the plan targets which they have been set. The payment of the expenses connected with the carriage of this equipment and the travel of the aforementioned workers to the places where they are to work and back again must be borne by the enterprises, establishments and organizations sending these workers and equipment to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes at their own expense.

The directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are permitted in 1978 to issue (gratis) as additional payment to workers employed in gathering hay and straw, in procuring silage and senazh, and in the production of grass meal, and to sell at the planned prime cost price, to permanent workers of sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises who privately own domestic livestock, up to 10 percent of the hay and silage procured and up to 20 percent of the straw.

The directors of sovkhozes, forestry enterprises and other state agricultural enterprises are granted the right to issue up to 50 percent of the hay (gratis) to workers employed in the mowing and procurement of the hay by hand on land where the use of tractors and machinery is unsuitable. No payment is made for the work involved in the procurement of hay that is issued gratis.

These types of incentives for the workers of sovkhozes and other state enterprises are also recommended for use on kolkhozes.

The union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to exercise strict control over insuring that farms lay in high-quality seed adquate to meet their own requirements fully, over the creation of standby and carry-over stocks of seed for grain and leguminous crops on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms and also over the fulfillment of the plan for the procurement of selected seed for state resources. The entire harvest of strains of grain and leguminous crops and simple corn hybrids which are in short supply or which are of a promising nature is to be used exclusively for seed purposes.

For the purpose of enhancing the material interest of tractor and machine operators in carrying out the underwinter fallowing on time and to a high standard, the union republic Councils of Ministers are granted the right to permit sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, and to recommend to the kolkhozes to sell during 1978 to tractor and machine operators employed on the underwinter fallowing, up to 7 kg of grain at procurement price for each shift norm fulfilled during the 30 days from the start of the mass harvesting of the preceding crop, and up to 5 kg in the subsequent period, provided the work is executed to a high standard.

USSR Gosbank is instructed to grant long-term credits to individual kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises to pay for harvesting equipment, the construction of grain-drying centers, covered threshing floors and grain storage facilities, and also technical service centers at livestock-raising farmsteads.

For the purpose of reducing the time taken over the reception of grain, the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers are granted the right to pay loading workers employed in the loading and unloading of grain reception centers in the virgin land regions at a rate 50 percent higher from the time when the grain starts coming in until 1 December, on condition that they fulfill the daily work norm.

The Ministry of Railways, the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet and the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet are ordered to insure the first priority (in accordance with the plan) delivery of freight cars and ships for freight destined for agricultural and water resources facilities, to grain reception enterprises, and other organizations connected with insuring the procurement and safekeeping of grain and other agricultural produce in 1978. Where the need for above-plan shipments arises, the delivery of freight cars, ships and containers must be insured for the shipment of the aforementioned loads by agreement with the ministries and departments. For the shipment of vegetables and fruit from the southern regions of the country, the traffic timetables must provide for special trains to run at higher speeds.

Union republic Councils of Ministers, ministries and departments are entrusted with elaborating and implementing necessary measures to accelerate the unloading of cars with freight for agriculture and with agricultural produce.

Union republic Councils of Ministers are permitted, as an exception, to recruit for agricultural work in 1978 VUZ students (except for first and final years) and pupils of senior classes in secondary specialized educational institutions (except final years), as well as pupils of vocational and technical schools (except secondary vocational and technical schools). Students at these educational institutions are to be recruited for agricultural work only in cases of extreme necessity and for a period of not more than 1 month.

The proposal by the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education that the work experience of student detachments be extended to the organization of agricultural work fulfilled by students in 1978 has been adopted.

Union republic communist party Central Committees, kraykoms, obkoms, raykoms and party organizations of industrial enterprises are instructed to organize aid to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and grain-reception and grain-processing enterprises in the form of patronage on the part of industrial enterprises in repairing harvesting equipment, elevators and grain stores, in preparing and conducting the harvest and procurements of agricultural produce and fodder, and also in repairing livestock-raising premises, equipping fodder shops and fodder kitchens and mechanizing labor-intensive processes on livestock-raising farms in 1978.

By agreement with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the corresponding republican trade union councils, union republic Councils of Ministers are entrusted with establishing Challenge Red Banners with monetary prizes presented to truck columns and other transport subdivisions for every 10 days, for rural rayons or groups of rayons, as well as autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, for the period of gathering and transporting grain and other agricultural products of the 1978 harvest. It is also recommended that the honorary title of "Excellent Worker of Truck Transportation of Agricultural Produce of the 1978 Harvest" be established with presentation of an oblispolkom, krayispolkom or republic Council of Ministers certificate. It is proposed that passenger cars and motorcycles be allotted for sale to tractor operators, workers and specialists who insure high indicators in gathering the harvest and in making procurements of agricultural produce in 1978.

Union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Procurements and Soyuzselkhoztekhnika be entrusted with insuring strict economy of material resources allocated for gathering the 1978 harvest.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution also defines other measures for the timely preparation and organized gathering of the harvest, the procurement of agricultural produce and fodder in 1978 and the successful wintering of livestock in the 1978-1979 period.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that party, soviet, agricultural, trade union and komsomol organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, industrial enterprises and transport organizations, proceeding from the tasks set in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee letter "On Developing the Socialist Competition to Fulfill and Overfulfill the 1978 Plan and Intensifying the Struggle to Raise Production Efficiency and Work Quality," will take every measure to insure an efficient work rhythm in the period of gathering the harvest and procuring fodder, the gathering of the harvest without losses, the procurement of the necessary quantity of fodder, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for sales of grain and other agricultural products to the state in 1978 and the successful wintering of livestock in the 1978-1979 period.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA REPORTS ON SPRING CROPS IN RSFSR

LD090728Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[From the press review: SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Agricultural Review]

[Text] Spring crops have been planted in the RSFSR on 87.9 million hectares. In the south, fodder preparation is in full swing. Mass crop-tending is developing. The paper's agricultural review says that it is noted that sowing work at fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR is virtually completed. In the European part of the republic only an insignificant area of late groat crops remains to be planted: buckwheat and millet, in the Far East, soya; in Siberia, potatoes and vegetables.

According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, by 5 July, grain and leguminous crops, not including corn, will cover 99.3 percent of the total area. But even after the sowing machines and complexes leave the fields, they can be rigged again to be used for later work. So the Ipatovo method of comprehensive use of equipment, the paper stresses, everywhere justifies itself.

SOVIET PAPERS CITE CSA REPORT ON SPRING SOWING

LD081124Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[From the Central Press Review: Agricultural Reports]

[Text] PRAVDA, SELSKAYA ZHIZN and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA publish an agricultural review today. Sowing work has been completed at most farms. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration spring crops had been sown on an area of 147 million hectares in the country as a whole by 5 June. The spring sowing plan has been fulfilled on 99.2 percent of the area.

Sowing work is being carried out on the last tracts in the northwest, in the Volga-Vyatka and Ural areas, Krasnoyarsk Kray and Kemerovskaya, Tyumenskaya and Chitaskaya oblasts. The sowing of groat crops is nearing an end, and in the Kuban working plans for the coming working season have already been compiled. It has been decided to thresh grain crops in 7-9 days. A review of harvest preparations is being carried out. The overhaul of threshing floors is being completed on the land and so is the assembly of new grain cleaning machines.

MOSCOW RADIO GIVES DETAILS OF NEW MODEL PASSENGER TRAIN

BK071525Y Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 5 Jun 78 BK

[From the new feature: "Soviet Science and Technology"]

[Text] Soviet scientists have developed a model of a passenger train working on an unusual system. The train, supporting itself by suspenders, will run on the repelling force created by like-poles of a magnet.

We will now present our correspondent's report from the laboratory of the transportation engineering research center where the new express train has been designed:

The model bridge named [name indistinct] has been made in the laboratory. Under it lies the entire city. As soon as the operator pushes a button the passenger train starts running on the bridge. Smooth, dark and comfortable train cars run noiselessly over the city as if they were flying. The train stops at a predetermined place. It appears that not even one car has traditional wheels. It looks as if the entire train is hanging on the bridge.

The designer of the new train, Soviet Scientist Sergeyev (Baybakov), explains that there are no frictional, rotational or vibrating components in the system. He says that the system utilizes magnetic force, which keeps the train on the rails. The system is called a magnetic cushion. The special electric engine creates a mobile magnetic field which in turn attracts the train at a high speed. It is easier to operate such an express train than a subway. Computers keep a confident vigil on the train's operation to avoid possible accidents.

Now the question arises: What is the economic benefit of such a transportation system? According to (Sergeyev Baybakov), the cost of constructing new lines is about 1/3 the cost of a subway. Once the trains start running by magnetic thrust, there will be less need for buses, which in turn means less pollution in the city.

And how fast will the new train go? Sergeyev (Baybakov) says that in fact, the new train can run at an unlimited speed, but intelligent operation requires a slower speed inside cities and faster speed outside. In the future, such express passenger trains can even compete with air travel. If a network of magnetic lines is laid within vacuum tubes, then the speed of these express trains can be increased by 900 to 1,000 km per hour.

Where will such lines be laid first? The construction of the first line will start in the capital of Soviet Kazakhstan--Alma-Ata--in 1979. The rail line will be built across the city; it will take only 10 minutes to cross the city. This 10-to-12-car train will carry passengers to the airport, to factories or to recreational centers quickly. On one such line nearly 30,000 passengers can be moved in an hour from one place to another.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

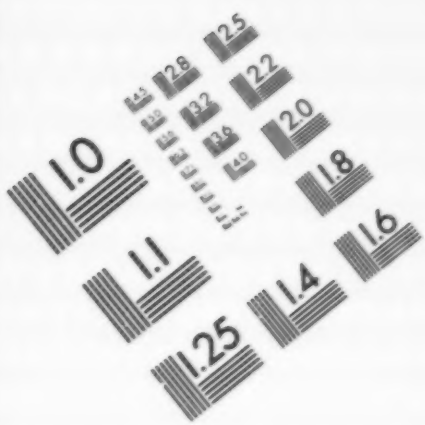
The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151



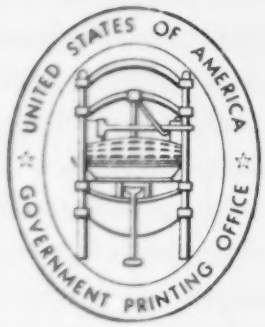
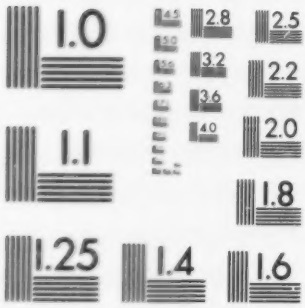
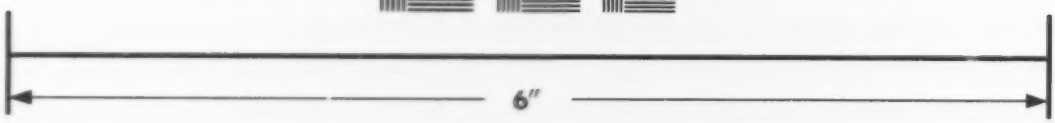
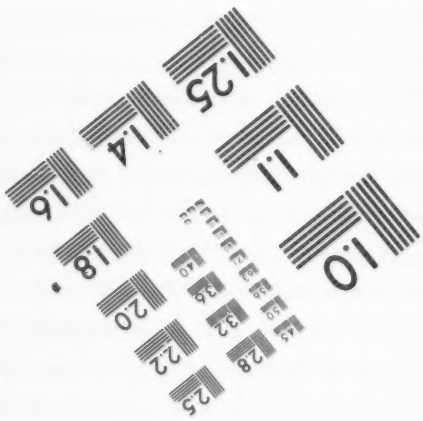


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)

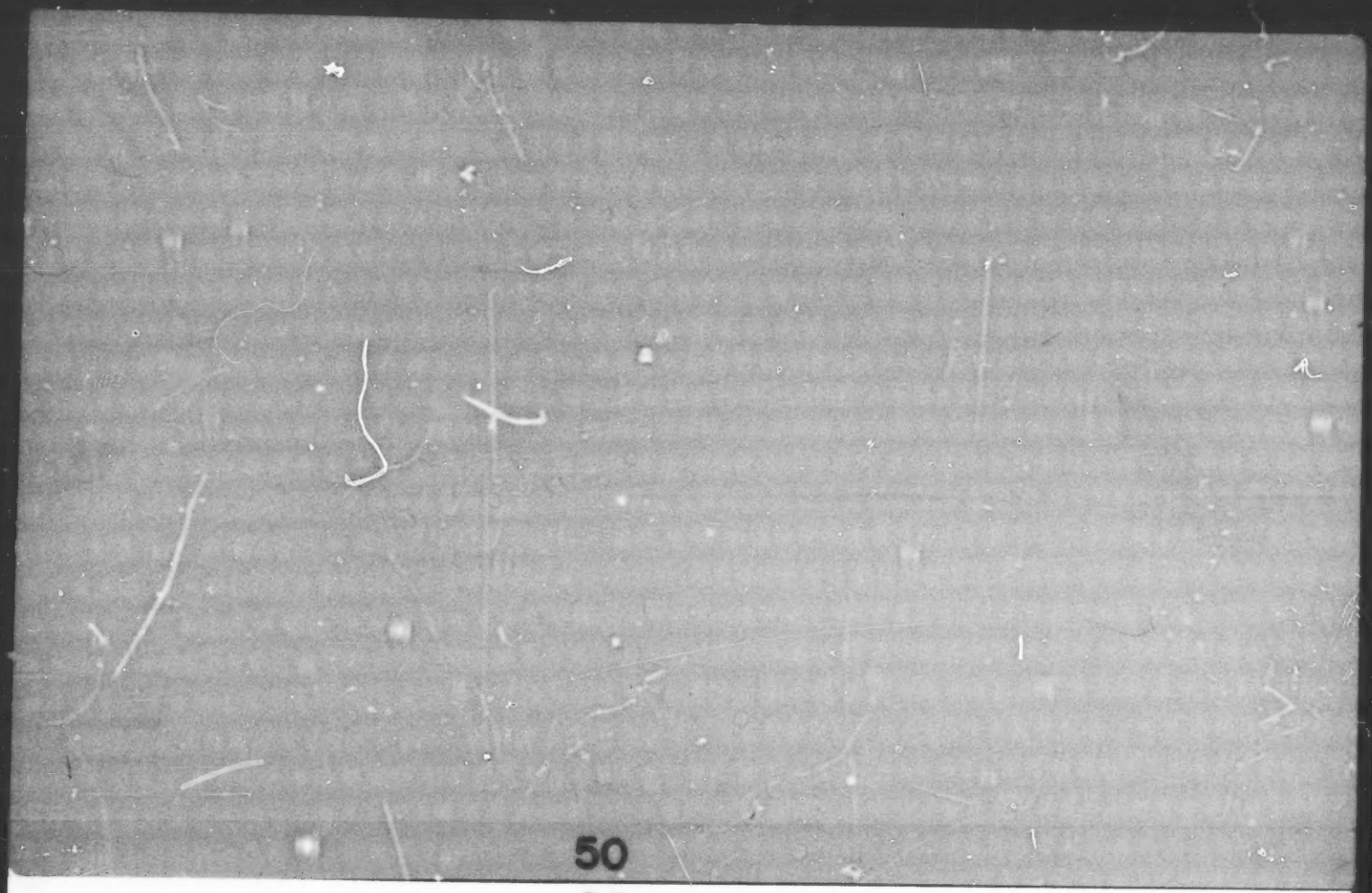






Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503


50
90